Daily Report

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Warsaw Pact Information Group Holds Session

LD0806175588 Warsaw PAP in English 1701 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 8—The multilateral group of mutual current information of representatives of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty held another session here this June 7-8.

The Soviet delegation briefed the session on the outcome of the Soviet-American summit. The meeting exchanged information and views on some current international issues, mainly those concerning security and cooperation in Europe.

The participants in the session were received by head of the Foreign Ministry Vice-Minister Henryk Jaroszek who is general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

GDR Defense Minister Visits 'Shield-88'

LD0806132688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1108 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun (ADN)—GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, visited the "Shield-88" exercise area in northwestern Poland today. Together with the director of the exercise, Army General Florian Siwicki, Polish defense minister, and the other defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact states, he held cordial conversations with participants. Also present was Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states. Commanders of troops units from the fraternal armies reported on the great readiness for action and the precise actions of the collectives.

Minister Kessler described the course and the results so far of "Shield-88" as an important contribution by the army to the protection of socialist achievements and the securing of peace. Those involved have given proof of a high level of troop leadership and military mastery.

During the conversations he pointed out that thanks to the consistent and imaginative peace policy of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states of the socialist community, a change for the better has started to emerge in the international situation. The coming into force of the Soviet-U.S. intermediate-range missiles' treaty, which was received in the GDR with great satisfaction, is a witness to this.

It is now necessary not to allow any pause in the disarmament process. Through the Berlin International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones in June, initiated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, the GDR wants to give further impetus to the peace program of the states of the socialist community.

Hungary's Varkonyi Attends UN Session

Meets FRG's Genscher

LD0706225988 Budapest MTI in English 1952 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] New York, June 7 (MTI)—At the extraordinary disarmament session of the UN General Assembly the head of the Hungarian delegation, Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi had a meeting with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs of the FRG.

At the meeting contemporary issues of the international situation and bilateral relations were reviewed. Special attention was paid to the follow-up meeting in Vienna and it was agreed that the strengthening of the European security and cooperation process would be achieved by speedy conclusion of the work of the conference. In this interest both countries are to step up efforts. The two ministers of foreign affairs discussed the situation of the negotiations on the cooperation agreement to be signed between Hungary and the EEC.

Meets Qian Qichen, Tindemans

LD0806091188 Budapest MTI in English 0708 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] New York, June 7 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, currently attending the special session of the U.N. General Assembly met in New York Qian Qichen, Chinese minister of foreign affairs. In addition to timely international issues, they paid particular attention to the situation of Hungarian-Chinese relations, and stated that there are numerous opportunities for the expansion of cooperation in the economic and commercial fields. The discussions covered the strengthening of the role of the United Nations organization which is especially topical amid the present international conditions.

Peter Varkonyi also held talks with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans on timely international questions, the importance of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Moscow and the issue of the EEC-Hungary trade agreement.

Poland's Orzechowski Attends UN Session

Meets Genscher, Tindemans

LD0806022188 Warsaw PAP in English 0032 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] New York, June 7—Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski met Monday with FRG Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The talk focused on some aspects of bilateral relations. The two also discussed the issues and to-date course of the U.N. 3rd special session on disarmament.

Marian Orzechowski also met with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans.

Meets Qian Qichen, Nepalese

LD0806061088 Warsaw PAP in English 0945 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] New York, June 8—Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, now in New York for the 3rd U.N. special General Assembly session on disarmament, met here yesterday with Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China Qian Qichen.

Reviewing the state and prospects of bilateral relations, the sides stressed the importance of Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner's current official visit to People's China for the intensification of economic cooperation between the two countries.

During the talks the two also discussed some of the aspects of the international situation, debated during the current U.N. disarmament session.

Orzechowski also met with his counterpart from the Kingdom of Nepal Shailendra Kumar Upadhyaya.

Romania's Totu Presents Stance on Disarmament

AU0406172388 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 5 June 88 p 6

["Considerations and Proposals of Romania, and its President, Nicolae Ceausescu, on Disarmament Issues and the Countries' Course of Action for Their Settlement—presented by Minister of Foreign Affairs Ioan Totu to the UN General Assembly third special session on disarmament," on 4 June in New York]

[Text] On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, I take particular pleasure in conveying to you, the participants in the third special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, cordial greetings and wishes for complete success in implementing the vital requirements of mankind—establishing a world without weapons and wars and ensuring the supreme right of all nations and peoples to existence, freedom, independence, life, and peace.

Romania and its president devote particular attention and attach great importance to the proceedings and the goals of the third special session of the UN General Assembly. The Romanian people's profound involvement in the cause of disarmament and peace derives from their general policy to ensure development and live peacefully together with all the nations of the world. It also derives from the belief that the socioeconomic progress of each country is closely connected with ensuring peace, security, and cooperation throughout the world.

I am greatly honored to present the considerations and proposals of Romania and of President Nicolae Ceausescu on disarmament issues and the countries' directions of action for the settlement of these issues.

We are currently celebrating the 10th anniversary of the first special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. Unfortunately, this anniversary is not an opportunity for us to show a positive balance sheet. On the contrary. In the past 10 years, the arms race reached a galloping pace, and expenditures exceed $1 trillion today, something that has unfavorable effects on all countries. Nuclear arsenals include stocks capable of destroying life on our planet several times over. As a natural consequence of this dramatic reality, the world economic crisis has increased, and the gaps between rich and poor countries have widened. Likewise, new sources of tension have been added to the tension and conflicts that existed 10 years ago. Some positive events that have taken place during this time are not capable of radically influencing the international political climate. Serious and complex problems continue to persist in the world, and they require a new approach and new ways of solving the problems in peace and war, in order to achieve a radical change in the international situation.

In our country's view, the United Nations—as an international forum that expresses the will and interests of the international community—is called upon not only to reaffirm the goals and principles of the final document of 1978, but primarily to take firm action in order to adopt a comprehensive program for nuclear and general disarmament. This program should include all the actions and measures that will be carried out in all fields of disarmament by international bodies and by member states. The program should be finalized on the basis of the project set forward by the Geneva Disarmament Conference and in keeping with the proposals that will be presented to the current session. The final document that will be adopted must be the result of the responsibility of all countries to resolutely engage on the path of disarmament and should include the close intercorrelation between bilateral, regional, and universal negotiations. Thus, the measures that will be adopted during those negotiations should complete and support each other.

In keeping with its international policy of peace and cooperation among nations, and driven by the desire to contribute to the success of the proceedings of the current UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, Romania and its president present the following considerations to this high international forum:

1. In view of the serious danger posed by the existence of nuclear weapons to the present and future of mankind, this special session should arrive at an agreement on actions to be taken in order to speed up the negotiations on nuclear disarmament and complete elimination of such weapons from the states' arsenals.

Assessing the conclusion of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles between the USSR and the USA as just a modest beginning, whose importance would materialize only to the extent to which it would be followed by new agreements, the General Assembly should call upon the Soviet Union and the United States to conclude the treaty on the 50 percent reduction in strategic weapons at the earliest possible time this year.

In order to achieve nuclear disarmament—the fundamental objective of mankind—Romania proposes the following: —Besides the nuclear powers all interested states should take part in disarmament negotiations. —A general program of nuclear disarmament should be worked out as soon as possible that should provide, as a primary and long-term goal, for the reduction of nuclear weapons until their total liquidation by the year 2000. This goal should be achieved in stages, according to a clear timetable. —A special body for nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of the nuclear weapons should be set up. Such a body would be the venue for negotiations on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the halting of the testing of such weapons, and the working out of a general program of nuclear disarmament. —In view of the danger of the ever-wider proliferation of nuclear weapons all over the world, the states possessing such weapons should withdraw the nuclear weapons to within their own national frontiers. —The drafting of a program to curb improvements in the field of nuclear weapons and to halting the production of fissionable materials and delivery vehicles. All nuclear disarmament agreements should contain provisions that would ban the development of new military technologies in the respective fields. In order that nations all over the world may play a more important part and have a larger contribution to the achievement of nuclear disarmament, the United Nations should become a forum to monitor and control military technologies, to put an end to the development of new weapons of mass destruction. —New negotiations should be started, with the participation of all states, on the elimination of short-range tactical nuclear weapons. —As a part of the measures to reduce nuclear armament, it is very important that international cooperation projects should be set up to use fissionable materials for exclusively peaceful purposes. —In order to speed up the nuclear disarmament process, the United Nations should extend its support to the endeavor of states that initiated the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world and the proclamation of countries or cities free of nuclear weapons. It should also see to it that states with nuclear weapons guarantee the status of such regions, as nuclear-free zones.

The United Nations should call on the Balkan states, as well as on those in northern and central Europe and in other parts of the world to start negotiations with a view to turning those regions into zones of peace, cooperation and good-neighbourliness, free of nuclear weapons.

2. In view of the danger posed by the expansion of the arms race into the space, steps should be taken to renounce the militarization of space and to ensure it is used exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind.

Romania proposes to this end: —The conclusion of an international treaty on the use of space for peaceful purposes only, which would provide for the renunciation of the use of space for military purposes. —The legal regulation also of the launching of satellites and other objects into space.

3. With a view to ensuring conditions of security and stability for all states, to reducing the danger of war, and to achieving disarmament in close relationship with the practical actions and measures conducive to the reduction and the liquidation of nuclear weapons, all chemical weapons should be eliminated.

In Romania's view this should result in the following: —The formulation and implementation of a program of measures banning the use of chemical weapons and stipulating the liquidation of existing stocks. The cessation of the production of all kinds of chemical weapons should be concomitantly stipulated. —The pledge of states that until all chemical weapons have been destroyed, they will not, under any circumstances, resort to such weapons. —The encouragement by the United Nations of the setting up of chemical-weapon-free zones in the Balkans, in central Europe, and in other regions of the world. This is as an action to support the continuing negotiation of the convention on the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and on their elimination from the states' arsenals.

4. With a view to safeguarding international peace and security and strengthening confidence and detente among states, of utmost importance would be finding measures to sizably reduce the number of troops, conventional armaments, and military expenditures.

Taking the view that the reduction of military expenditures is an important step towards effective disarmament, Romania decided, as the result of a national referendum in November 1986, to unilaterally cut, by 5 percent, its troops, armaments, and military expenditures. In line with its policy of disarmament, the SR of Romania proposes the following: —The annual reduction by all countries of their military expenditures, so that by the year 2000 the expenditures would drop by at least 50 percent against the present level. —This session should adopt principles which are to govern the negotiation and conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, as agreed upon by the UN commission on disarmament. This would create conditions to encourage concrete negotiations on the matter. —Each disarmament agreement should also provide for an appropriate reduction in military expenditures.

In view of the fact that Europe is faced with the largest concentration of troops and conventional weapons and considering the background set by the conclusion of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, Romania proposes that measures be started for reducing conventional weapons as well. This should be accompanied by action to stop any modernization of short-range nuclear weapons. —Likewise, the states participating in the two military alliances—NATO and the Warsaw Pact—should start negotiations on these issues, to be attended by all other European states, by the end of 1988. These negotiations should lead to sizable reductions of troops and conventional weapons, at least by 20 percent by 1990, by 30 to 35 percent by 1995, and by 50 percent by the year 2000. The reductions should apply first of all to major types of weapons, such as tanks, armoured cars, military aircrafts, missiles and warships. —As soon as negotiations have begun, a moratorium should be called, whereby the troops, armaments and military expenditures of each country in the two alliances would be maintained at the 1988 level. —The meeting on conventional disarmament should aim at setting th military balance at the lowest possible level of armed forces, armaments, and military expenditures. —A study should be made and specific proposals worked out on the number of troops and armaments needed, as a necessary minimum for the defense of every country. —As an important part of the conventional disarmament measures, the foreign military bases in the territory of other states should be dismantled and the foreign troops should be withdrawn to within the national borders. —The states participating in the Warsaw Pact and NATO should start concrete negotiations for simultaneous dismantlement of the two military blocs, beginning with the dissolution of their military organizations.

5. Under the existing international conditions, and in order to make possible the implementation of measures conducive to eliminating the threat or use of force, Romania believes it is necessary: —To work out rules, consistent with existing international conventions, to govern the movement and conduct of navies on the high seas. These rules would include prior notification to the United Nations of navy drills, and limitations on ship movements and concentrations in specified areas. —To establish within the United Nations a committee for the peaceful use of seas and oceans.

6. In order to eliminate sources of suspicion and tension, and reduce the danger of military confrontation, it is of utmost importance to adopt new confidence- and security-building measures in Europe.

In this regard Romania proposes the following: —Prohibiting aircraft, ships, and submarines carrying nuclear weapons from flying or passing in the vicinity of international borders. —An international treaty should be concluded, forbidding any attack against civilian nuclear installations, both during armed conflicts and at time of peace; and for averting any terrorist act against such installations. —The adoption of new confidence- and

security-building measures such as: Limitation of armed forces taking part in military activities, and establishment of ceilings on the number of war vessels and aircraft participating in such activities; renunciation of military maneuvers close to the frontiers of other states; the establishment, along the borders between NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries, of a corridor free of nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass-destruction, and free of offensive arms in general—from which ultimately all troops and armaments should be eliminated, except for the forces of order and border guards; and prohibition of the stationing of new troops and the setting up of new military bases in the territory of other states. —Disarmament requires that the military doctrines of states should be re-examined and that the doctrines based on resort to war, especially to nuclear weapons, and to offensive armed forces, should be replaced by exclusively defensive ones.

7. The implementation of the package of measures aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament requires a strict and effective control with respect to the commitments assumed by states, so as to encourage and sustain the steps conducive to disarmament.

In this respect Romania proposes the following: —The United Nations should contribute to working out verification and control procedures which would stimulate disarmament negotiations. —An international body should be established within the United Nations, open to the participation of all states, which would ensure unbiased monitoring and control of the implementation in good faith of disarmament measures agreed upon through bilateral, regional, and universal agreements.

8. In view of the direct relationship existing between disarmament and the eradication of underdevelopment, the Socialist Republic of Romania submits the following proposals: —An international development fund should be established, under United Nations auspices, to be financed from the resources made available as a result of disarmament measures, for assisting economic and social development, especially in the developing countries, as recommended by the 1987 international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development. —The General Assembly should recommend that all disarmament agreements to be concluded from now on should stipulate that the resources made available through disarmament shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

9. Current conditions in the world also require the democratization of international life and relations, and the active participation of all states in the settlement of the grave and complex problems facing mankind. The United Nations can play an important role in this respect, which makes it necessary that the states take new actions, such as: —The establishment of a United Nations special body for settlement through negotiation, good offices, mediation, or conciliation, of interstate conflicts that are both a cause and a result of the arms race.

—The states conducting disarmament negotiations at a bilateral or regional level should systematically keep the other United Nations member states informed on the progress and results of their negotiations, through the agency of the secretary general or through other channels. —The role played by the secretary general, either directly or through his special representatives, should be enhanced. He should act continuously to overcome difficulties that may arise during negotiations. —The United Nations should launch a call to all states for "disarmament through facts," whereby they would be invited to initiate unilateral actions based on mutual example, such as freezing and reducing the number of armaments and troops, and the level of military expenditures. Such initiatives taken by states in response to the call of the United Nations should be registered at the UN headquarters and communicated to the other states.

10. Given the deterioration of international conditions as a result of the intensified arms race—particularly in the nuclear field—that threatens the peace and security of the whole of mankind and the very existence of life on our planet, the peoples and world public opinion are called upon to be ever more active in opposing the dangerous trend of events and imposing resolute action in the field of disarmament.

A great responsibility in this respect devolves upon scientists. They have the calling and the moral duty to act for a halt to the arms race, and for the elimination of nuclear weapons, so that the great scientific and technological achievements of the human mind may be used in the interest of life and the advancement of mankind.

The Romanian delegation presents to the third special session of the UN General Assembly the concepts and proposals of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, for halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and for proceeding to general disarmament. The delegation also reaffirms Romania's determination to contribute, together with the other member countries, to the implementation of this historical action, that is, to free mankind from the nightmare of a world catastrophe.

Working with a high spirit of responsibility, the international community and the United Nations have the power to bring about—through the decisions the current session will adopt—the halting of the dangerous course of events toward confrontation; the passage to effective military detente and disarmament measures; and the elimination of force and the threat of force from international relations. Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, recently declared: "We should have confidence in the future of mankind, which depends on the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, in order to ensure independent development, peace, and progress for all the nations of the world."

This humanist message represents an ardent call to all the countries of the world and to all nations to join in the effort to establish a better and more just world, free of weapons and of wars—a world in which each nation can concentrate its creative efforts on free and independent development on the road of socioeconomic progress.

CSCE: Romania Rejects Rights, Emigration Paper
AU0906103488 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Vienna—This week Romania has dealt a serious blow to the Vienna CSCE meeting. On Tuesday [7 June] Bucharest's delegation head, Dumitru Aninoiu, rejected several passages of a compromise paper for the final document. Not only did he reject the safeguarding of the right of every person to freely leave their country of citizenship as "unacceptable," but he also rejected the idea of a monitoring body for human rights, which has been accepted by other East Bloc states. "The establishment of a monitoring system for human rights would have a supranational character and would cause confrontation and mutual accusations instead of promoting cooperation," Aninoiu said.

The Romanian delegation will submit its own proposal on human rights. Bucharest considers these mainly to be the right to work and housing, and the equal rights of men and women.

CEMA Trade Reforms Unlikely To Succeed

AU0806124288 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian
3 Jun 88 p 3-4

[Article by Fatos Nano, candidate of sciences: "CEMA Faced With the Difficulties of Restructuring"]

[Text] The new wave of economic reforms in Eastern European countries, prompted by "perestroyka," has highlighted the contradictions and unsolved problems that encumber these countries' economic relations within CEMA. These problems include unbalanced national economies created by CEMA's plans for specialization and integration, the severe dependence of member countries on Soviet energy supplies, their new requirements for Western capital and technology, the deepening of the economic crisis in some countries, and the general decline in the competitiveness of CEMA goods on the world market.

The main stress of the present reforms and their common, distinguishing characteristic is a further opening of economies to market forces, the encouragement of private enterprise and business in domestic markets, and the further integration of these markets into the world capitalist economy. As in the past, the present reforms demand a fresh influx of investments and capital from Western multinational co mpanies.

The financial bodies of international capital have made the granting of new loans to CEMA member countries conditional upon economic and political concessions; upon particular agreements between every CEMA member country and the World Bank, the IMF, the EEC, or the U.S.A., regardless of their adherence to the "socialist community" and the duties this membership entails. These factors give rise to centrifugal forces and to pressures toward disintegration within CEMA, which Moscow is attempting to neutralize through economic counterpressure, thus exacerbating existing contradictions.

A particular direction of the present revisionist reforms involves liberalizing the foreign trade of CEMA member countries, both among themselves and with the world market, through abolition of state intervention in, and monopoly of, some aspects of these relations. As a result, continuing the process of economic integration in CEMA, whose restructuring has become an imperative need, is becoming more difficult.

Reforming the foreign trade of these countries aims to give enterprises the independence to develop foreign trade relations and establish direct business links with foreign partners. Within this framework, joint enterprises are being created among CEMA countries with Western monopolies. Domestic producers may earn and use foreign currency for their own interests, just as competition on the world market may bankrupt them.

Under these conditions, economic enterprises are turning their backs on the duties laid down for them in the CEMA cooperation program, which imposes unprofitable production and trading exchanges upon them. Their managers are keener to increase their earnings in Western currencies than in the CEMA currency, the transferable ruble, which has limited purchasing power and is not convertible on the world market.

The press in the Soviet Union and other countries increasingly often admits difficulties and unknown factors encountered in restructuring relations within CEMA. N. Shmelev, a member of the avant-garde of perestroyka, has called the convertible ruble "a still-born child" (NOVYY MIR No 6, 1987). Other writers pose the questions of how joint enterprises between CEMA member countries can be profitably managed as long as the exchange rates of their national currencies are not realistic; of how their goods can compete, as long as their quantities and prices are fixed by bilateral trade agreements and fail to reflect world market prices; and how a Hungarian or Czech engineer can work normally in the Soviet Union, when there are so many for malities and anomalies in his working conditions, salary, social security, and so forth.

Under these conditions, there are increasingly severe conflicts within CEMA between the unitarist interests of the Kremlin, which seeks to preserve its privileges in its own spheres of influence, and the interests of the member countries, who are seeking to overcome the crisis and develop their national economies.

The present economic reforms, by encouraging the freedom of enterprises in CEMA's domestic and foreign markets, attack the basic processes of the CEMA's economic integration that have been developing within the group for years. According to CEMA's fundamental documents governing the further economic integration of member countries, this process has hitherto been marked by the following trends: First, those schemes for integration, cooperation, and specialization that have been carried out have primarily centered upon fulfilling the Soviet Union's economic needs. Second, the participation of every member country in joint activities has been guided by the necessity of adapting their domestic economic structure to supplementing the Soviet economy. Third, mutually profitable trade between the member countries has recently been gradually displaced by compensation in kind with energy and mineral supplies sent by Moscow and bulk shipments to each member country of goods Moscow has chosen.

Observers now judge the so-called coordination of plans within the framework of CEMA's economic integration to be "an empty shell." Relations within CEMA are dominated by bilateral agreements between each member country and the Soviet Union, which has found it more opportune to impose its own will through long-term bilateral agreements with each country individually, rather than in a frank multilateral debate among

equals. If this open debate ever takes place, as is being publicized as part of "glasnost" and the "democratization" of relations among member countries, the first question to be posed will inevitably be that of equivalence in the exchange of goods and services, which is the principal source of the acknowledged and unacknowledged contradictions within CEMA.

According to various observers, representatives from every CEMA country have never yet sat around a table together to discuss and fix the prices of their reciprocally exchanged goods and services. As a result of the bilateral agreements, there has never been a single price for a given commodity within the entire community. Under these conditions, everybody's trade with their Soviet partner is in deficit, and is made up by bulk compensation. Since the Soviet Union has a monopoly of "heavy goods" is its hands, their exchanges are made conditional upon priority being given to similarly "heavy" goods, to top-quality industrial and agricultural products that are produced by other countries according to CEMA's specialization scheme. Of course, thanks to its economic weight as a superpower, the Soviet Union remains the principle trading partner of every CEMA country and, through the supplies it provides and the compensation it demands, determines and absorbs the larger part of the exports of its smaller partners, who are left with limited opportunities of trading with each other. Little remains to balance the other CEMA countries' trading and foreign currency accounts, to provide the accumulation funds they need, and to settle their debts with the West, after the Soviet Union has seized its own share.

Gorbachevian "perestroyka" will be hard put to solve these problems and imponderables.

East-West Dialogue Furthers Economic Relations

AU0706113288 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jun 88 p 5

[Stanislav Kolev article: "Accelerating Cooperation"]

[Text] The new political thinking is not only a concept that should be exclusively applied to the dialogue on disarmament, consolidation of peace, and security in the world. The ideas, norms, and principles contained in this concept are permeating all spheres of life and submitting the cliches and dogmas of the past which, to one extent or another, obstructed the socioeconomic development, to a thorough reevaluation.

Examples for a new approach to integration relations between the socialist community countries and within CEMA were provided, among other things, by the Budapest and Bucharest conferences of secretaries in charge of economic and agricultural questions of the central committees of communist and workers parties from socialist countries. Their work coincided with the closing stage of the historic Soviet-American summit meeting in Moscow. The progress achieved at this meeting in the field of nuclear disarmament is closely connected with the further development of the material basis of socialism. This progress will provide the opportunity to spend the financial resources stemming from the reduction of military expenditures on peaceful, constructive achievements.

The common features in the work of the two forums is the striving for a qualitatively new restructuring process and for accelerated cooperation in implementing the tasks of the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries and in ensuring a more efficient utilization of the intellectual potential that has been accumulated in each socialist country. Questions of the extensive application of electronics and of advanced biotechnologies in agriculture, as well as of developing and applying large-scale scientific-technical projects with multilateral participation, the establishment of joint enterprises, the imperfections that still exist in price setting—all these are issues which we are not seeing on the agenda of such meetings for the first time, since many of them were also discussed at the 43d (extraordinary) CEMA session. Today, however, the discussion is dictated by the concern of the participants in the meetings about the insufficient practical results of the work accomplished in connection with the implementation of the Comprehensive Program, and about lagging behind concerning certain priority trends mapped out in the program. This concern became particularly evident at the conference in the Hungarian capital. Obviously, the positive results achieved in certain areas should not be a reason for self-complacency and are not sufficient to guarantee the necessary prerequisites for revolutionary, technological breakthroughs.

Specific measures for the perfection of mutual cooperation and of socialist economic integration, for which the representatives of the fraternal parties expressed agreement, are also determined by the following fact: For the first time official relations are expected to be established between CEMA and the European Economic Community in the immediate future. In implementing this act which, among other things, is a result of the tremendous contribution made by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to the development of the East-West dialogue, the competitive potential of the economic production in CEMA member states will have to be defended under the inexorable requirements of the world market. Only a qualitatively new level of mutual cooperation, based on the international socialist division of labor, will guarantee successes in this respect.

Atanasov on 'Official Friendly Visit' to Iran

Opportunities for Cooperation Viewed

AU0806132588 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jun 88 p 4

[Editorial article: "Cooperation in Mutual Interest"]

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, is departing for Tehran today to pay an official, friendly visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran at the invitation of his Iranian colleague Mir Hosayn Musavi.

Bulgarian-Iranian relations are traditional, they are rooted in the past and are built on the foundations of mutual advantage and friendly cooperation. Our common goals in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, our similar or close stands on numerous issues of our epoch represent a guarantee for this cooperation.

Relations between our two countries are based on solid foundations and are developing favorably. A great number of bilateral agreements, treaties, and protocols have been signed which settle our relations in various spheres. The Bulgarian-Iranian Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation plays an important role in this respect. Its fifth session was held in Sofia, in April 1988. A protocol was signed which envisages a considerable increase in our exchange of goods. The Bulgarian export list includes electronic and electrotechnical goods, chemical products, and others, while our imports from Iran consist of some industrial goods, agricultural raw materials, and others. The mutual exchange in the machine building industry, agriculture, transportation, and the metallurgical industry is mapped out as a form of promising bilateral cooperation in the future.

During the fifth session of the Joint Commission, Comrade Todor Zhivkov received 'Abbas-'Ali Zali, minister of agriculture, who was the leader of the Iranian delegation. They positively assessed the bilateral trade and

economic relations between our two countries and stressed the existence of new opportunities for the expansion and further development of mutually advantageous economic relations.

Opportunities for cooperation also exist in the international relations sector. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a consistent policy of peace, understanding, and equal rights among states and advocates the settlement of controversial questions by political means through negotiations. Georgi Atanasov's present visit to Iran is in accordance with this policy and is taking place in an international atmosphere characterized by the efforts of the United Nations and other international organizations to halt and peacefully settle conflicts in the near and Middle East.

The Bulgarian public welcomes this visit paid by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and is convinced that his talks with Mir Hosayn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, will be fruitful and will represent a further contribution to our bilateral cooperation in the interest of the efforts devoted to peace and security throughout the world.

Begins Talks With Musavi

AU0706193188 Sofia BTA in English
1739 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 7 (BTA special correspondent)—Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, arrived on an official visit of friendship in Tehran today at the invitation of Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of Iran.

At Tehran airport, the Bulgarian head of government was welcomed cordially by Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi. Mr Georgi Atanasov told the press that the agenda of his talks covers a wider range of questions concerning above all bilateral relations. He expressed his conviction that his talks with Iranian leaders will help expand bilateral cooperation in the best interests of the Bulgarian and the Iranian peoples.

This first prime minister-level dialogue between Bulgaria and Iran since the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran comes as evidence of the two countries' desire to promote and expand their cooperation, which has always developed on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Later in the day, Mr Georgi Atanasov and Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi opened their first round of official talks. They considered the state and the prospects of relations between Bulgaria and Iran and outlined specific measures for wider cooperation.

Mr Atanasov and Mr Musavi emphasised that it is in the economic field that bilateral relations make their most rapid and vigorous progress on the basis of mutual trust and a community of interests. Opportunities are available for increased trade and economic cooperation. It is particularly important to create conditions for a long-term promotion of industrial, transport and trade cooperation.

The two heads of government discussed the existing possibilities for cooperation in the manufacturing of machine tools, electric motors, electric instruments, hoists and cranes. The cooperation and contacts maintained between Balkankar and the Sakhand plant in Tabriz were pointed out as a specific example of such cooperation which is already bearing fruit. An interest was shown on both sides in computer technology deliveries and production cooperation.

The agenda also included the state and prospects of cooperation in agriculture and forestry. The two prime ministers studied the possibilities of Bulgaria sharing her experience with Iran in various agricultural branches, as well as of training Iranian experts in Bulgaria.

Exchanging views on key international issues of bilateral concern, Mr Georgi Atanasov and Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi pointed out that the dynamism of state-to-state relations in the conditions of a revolution in science and technology and of intricate political interrelationships requires resolute steps for an improvement of the international climate, for a consolidation of international security and for building confidence between states of different social systems.

The sides found that disarmament, the strengthening of peace and the reduction of the risk of war are the foremost concerns of our time. The transition from confrontation to partnership is in the best interests of the entire international community, Bulgaria and Iran included.

The Bulgarian premier spoke in support of the Soviet-American dialogue, which has already produced a major result: the INF Treaty. He expressed the hope that it will be followed by a further nuclear arsenals reduction.

At the talks, Bulgaria reiterated her principled position on the Iran-Iraq conflict, to the effect that after so many years of bloodshed, it is imperative to bring this conflict to an end, all the more so that there is a danger of its internationalization. In this connection, the Bulgarian side expressed support for UN Security Council Resolution 598 and for the UN Secretary General's resolution towards its implementation.

On the Middle East, the sides share support for the idea of a UN-sponsored international conference to be attended by all parties concerned, including the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In connection with the developments in Lebanon, the sides believe that peace should be

restored between the warring parties and the outside interference should be discontinued. Lebanon should continue to exist as an integral and sovereign state.

The participants in the talks, which were held in a businesslike atmosphere, in a spirit of mutual understanding, ascertained an identity or proximity of views on a number of problems of our time.

Tonight Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of Iran, is giving an official dinner for Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

Received by President Khamene'i

AU0806174888 Sofia BTA in English
1731 GMT 8 Jun 88

["For Durable Development of Bulgaro-Iranian Relations"—BTA headline]

[Text] Tehran, June 8 (BTA spec. corr.)—The second day of the official friendly visit of Bulgaria's prime minister, Mr Georgi Atanasov to Iran started with a meeting with Mr 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, chairman of the Iranian parliament. In their talk the two sides discussed problems of the bilateral relations and topical international issues. They dwelled on the role of parliaments for strengthening of the friendly relations between peoples. The two sides expressed a mutual desire and readiness for deepening of the cooperation between Bulgaria's National Assembly and the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis) of Iran.

Today Mr Georgi Atanasov was received by Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of Iran. The leader of the Bulgarian Government conveyed best wishes to the Iranian people on behalf of Bulgaria's State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov. The two sides discussed the opportunities for development of the bilateral relations on the basis of such modern forms of cooperation as industrial cooperation, the establishment of joint companies, and implementation of joint projects. In the international review attention was paid mainly to the efforts for strengthening of international trust and understanding, for disarmament, security and peace.

During their meetings the members of the delegations and the trade specialists of the two countries are specifying the details in connection with the directions of the bilateral economic, trade and political cooperation outlined at the official talks.

Stanishev on Working Visit in Damascus

AU3105181388 Sofia BTA in English
1701 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Damascus, May 31 (BTA)—The delegation of the CC of the BCP headed by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, which is on a working visit to Syria, had meetings and talks with Mr 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy secretary general of the Regional Leadership of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, with Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice-president of Syria, with Mr Sulayman Qaddah, deputy secretary general of the Regional Leadership of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, and with Mr Ahmad Qabalan, member of the Ba'th Regional Leadership and cochairman of the Syrian-Bulgarian Society for Friendship.

Dimitur Stanishev spoke of the restructuring in all spheres of social life in Bulgaria and explained certain aspects of Bulgaria's foreign policy in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world. The secretary of the CC of the BCP emphasized the importance of the consistent anti-imperialist policy of Syria, of the activity of the Ba'th Party and of the Syrian people for the further social progress of that country. He expressed the solidarity and the support of the BCP and the Bulgarian people to the just struggle of the Arab peoples for a comprehensive and durable settlement of the Middle East crisis through the convening of an international conference under the aegis of the UN.

The Syrian side assessed highly the successes of the BCP and the Bulgarian state for the raising of socialism to a new qualitative level. It gave high assessment also to the constructive and peace-loving foreign policy of Bulgaria for the turning of the Balkans into a zone of peace and security, as well as to the cooperation between Bulgaria and Syria, between the BCP and the Ba'th Party.

Mutual desire was expressed for further development and deepening of the bilateral relations, for utilization of modern forms of cooperation in the implementation of the 1987 agreements between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Hafiz al-Asad.

Meets Foreign Minister al-Masri

AU0406154788 Sofia BTA in English
2026 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Amman, June 3 (BTA)—Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, who is paying an unofficial visit to Jordan, met Mr 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives of the National Assembly of Jordan, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. The talks passed in a friendly atmosphere and discussed topical international issues. They paid special attention to the ways of solving the Arab-Israeli conflict and to the issue for convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. They expressed solidarity and support with the struggle of the Palestinian people.

A high assessment was given to the all-round development of Bulgaro-Jordanian cooperation and the possibilities for its further promotion were discussed.

Meets Communist Delegation

AU0206113688 Sofia BTA in English
1944 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Damascus, June 1 (BTA)—A delegation of the CC of the BCP, led by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee, who are paying a working visit to Damascus, conferred with the general secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain and with prominent figures of the Palestinian resistance movement.

The sides exchanged views on the state and the prospects of the communist and the ntional liberation movement in the Arab countries in the light of the new realities and of new political thinking in the present-day world. They found that despite the difficulties at this stage, the application of the new approaches in international relations opens up favorable opportunities for the consolidation of the communist and the national liberation movement, for disarmament, for the strengthening of peace and for a political settlement of disputes, regional conflicts included.

Support was expressed for the assertive peace-loving policy of the USSR and of the other socialist countries.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev expressed the solidarity of the BCP and of the Bulgarian people with the Arab peoples, with their Communist Parties and with the Palestinian resistance movement in their just struggle against imperialism, Zionism and the reaction.

For their part, the representatives of the Arab Communist Parties and of the Palestinian resistance movement commended highly the BCP work in social restructuring and its peace-loving foreign policy. They thanked for the Bulgarian Communists' internationalist solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

An emphasis was laid on the shared desire for a further promotion of contacts and cooperation.

Atanasov Receives USSR Finance Minister Gostev

AU0306141588 Sofia BTA in English
1339 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA)—Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Boris Gostev, minister of finance of the USSR.

The two sides discussed issues of the restructuring of the financial economic mechanism in the two countries. They stressed the great importance of the work of the financial bodies in stepping up the processes of restructuring and in raising the efficiency of the economy. They discussed a number of aspects of the creation of the necessary conditions for promoting the activities of the Bulgaro-Soviet corporations and joint enterprises and of the enterprises maintaining direct contacts. The talks mapped out some concrete measures for solving some problems related to the further integration along the economic mechanism applied by Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Atanasov Receives USSR Minister Lukonin

AU0306183188 Sofia BTA in English
1753 GMT 3 Jun 88

["Bulgaro-Soviet Cooperation in Nuclear Power Engineering"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA)—Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Nikolay Lukonin, minister of nuclear power engineering of the USSR.

The two discussed the all-round cooperation in the construction of the second Bulgarian nuclear power station in the town of Belene (along the Danube) as well as some problems of the exploitation and the construction of the fifth and the sixth generating units of the "Kozloduy" Nuclear Power Station. These are 1000 megawatt reactors and they are the first to be built outside the Soviet Union. It was pointed out that Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation in nuclear power engineering is embarking upon a new stage.

Mr Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the "Power Engineering" Association, and Mr Nikolay Lukonin signed an agreement which provides for direct cooperation between the Soviet Ministry of Nuclear Power Engineering and the association and among the economic organizations which belong to them. The nuclear power engineers of the two countries will meet this year. They will discuss concrete forms of cooperation in raising efficiency and technological security and forms for improving the exchange of spare parts and equipment. Concrete measures have been mapped out for increasing the security of the 440 megawatt reactors and for the forthcoming setting into regular exploitation of the fifth generating unit with a power of 1000 megawatts.

Zhivkov Receives USSR Academician Bogomolov

AU3105192988 Sofia BTA in English
1800 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Sofia, May 31 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received today a group of Soviet scholars headed by Academician Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System with the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. They are taking part in the Bulgaro-Soviet round table: "United Socialist Market" which started here today.

The two sides exchanged opinions on the condition of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation in the framework of the CMEA. The ways for its further

development and intensifying were also discussed. The sides stressed the relation between the economic reforms underway in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, and in the other socialist countries, and the changes in the mechanism of socialist economic integration.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized the need of direct participation of the self-managing organizations in the development of initiative in the economic and technoscientific exchange. That should be combined rationally with the development of a new normative basis and with the strategic management of the integration processes on the side of the state.

It was pointed out that in the framework of these processes a united socialist market should be built gradually, which will play an important role in the enhancement of the bilateral and multilateral cooperation. It will contribute to the raising of the technological level and the efficiency of production, will create preconditions for equal right and mutually advantageous cooperation between the socialist countries, as well as with other states.

The meeting was attended by Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Bulgarian permanent representative in the CMEA.

Zhivkov Receives CPC Official Li Ximing

AU2705125788 Sofia BTA in English
1127 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Sofia, May 27 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, today received Mr Li Ximing, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party and secretary of the Beijing City committee of the party.

They exchanged views on inter-party cooperation. The guest thanked for the opportunity he has been given to get familiar with the BCP experience in the construction of socialism and in the restructuring of all spheres of social life.

The sides expressed a shared desire for a further promotion of contacts between the two parties in the best interests of the Bulgarian and the Chinese peoples, to the benefit of peace and socialism.

Chnoupek To Visit Cuba, Nicaragua

LD0806171888 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek is to make an official friendly visit to Cuba and Nicaragua 11-18 June. The visit will be at the invitation of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman.

Strougal Receives GDR Deputy Chairman Soelle

LD0806124288 Prague CTK in English 1200 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 8 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today GDR Deputy Premier Horst Soelle, currently on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic sphere, and stressed the importance of introducing new challenging technologies in microelectronics and selected chemical branches.

Lubomir Strougal spoke in connection with introducing the economic reform in practice about some negative phenomena in supplying Czechoslovakia's consumer market and serious ecological problems. Horst Soelle informed the Czechoslovak premier about the latest measures of the GDR Government in the sphere of economy.

ADN Report

LD0806173488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1302 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Prague 8 Jun (ADN)—CSSR Government Chairman Lubomir Strougal and Horst Soelle, the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR section of the GDR-CSSR joint economic commission, have expressed satisfaction over the stable and continous development of relations between the CSSR and the GDR. Strougal received Soelle in Prague Wednesday.

The two noted that with the conclusion and implementation of 11 government agreements and ministerial arrangements, 90 bilateral specialization and cooperation contracts on production, 40 research cooperation contracts, and 200 contracts on scientific-technical exchange, noteworthy results had been achieved in the fulfillment of the program up to the year 2000. The 29th meeting of the GDR-CSSR joint economic commission would establish further concrete steps in this direction.

On international questions, Horst Soelle and Lubomir Strougal both emphasized the great importance of the Soviet, U.S. summit meeting in Moscow for the continuation of the disarmament process. They expressed their conviction that the socialist countries' initiatives in building a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe, and creating a zone of trust, cooperation, and good neighborliness along the boundary between the Warsaw Pact and NATO would contribute actively to securing peace.

Hungarian Ministers Visit Gabcikovo Project

AU0106130488 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 May 88 p 2

[Text] Bratislava (CTK)—A delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, which included Laszlo Marothy, minister of environmental protection and water management of the Hungarian People's Republic; Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and urban development of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Miklos Varga, state secretary in the ministry of environmental protection and water management of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid a visit to the construction site of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric scheme yesterday [26 May]. The delegation was received by Stefan Murin, deputy premier of the Slovak SR, in the presence of Vladimir Margetin, minister of forestry and water management and wood-processing industry of the Slovak SR; Dusan Miklanek, minister of construction and building industry of the Slovak SR; and Vladimir Lokvenc, government plenipotentiary for the construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric scheme. The subject of the working visit and of the talks direct on the construction site were issues connected with the acceleration of the process of the construction of the hydroelectric scheme, a range of ecological and other issues connected with the project, as well as issues of the further Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation in that sphere. The talks were attended by Jozsef Toth, general consul of the Hungarian People's Republic in Bratislava, representatives of the Slovak and Hungarian academies of sciences, and by experts.

Further Reportage on Obzina's Visit to Italy

Discusses Joint Ventures

AU0206131588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 May 88 p 3

[Text] Rome (CTK Correspondent)—Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, who is paying a working visit to Italy at the invitation of Raul Giradi, chairman of the board of directors of the Montedison company, held a number of talks with representatives of prominent Italian enterprises in Milan on Monday [30 May].

He discussed conditions for setting up a joint venture enterprise with the management of the Montedison company to produce plastic materials.

With representatives of the Olivetti company he discussed possible cooperation in the application of electronics and modern computers. With the management of the Fiat concern J. Obzina assessed the possibility of deepening mutual relations, especially in the automobile industry, robotics, and the production of agricultural machinery.

On the same day, he met with Gaetano di Rosa, chairman of the board of directors of the Fata company in Pianezza near Turin. They discussed cooperation in the sphere of food and agricultural technology.

Concludes Visit 1 Jun

LD0106214988 Prague CTK in English 2035 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Rome June 1 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific and Technological Development and Investments Jaromir Obzina ended today his five-day visit to Italy and left for home.

During his stay in Italy, Jaromir Obzina met with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, Minister for Scientific Research Antonio Ruberti and held talks with representatives of a number of Italian firms such as Montedison, Fiat, Olivetti, Fata, Efim and others.

Jaromir Obzina told CTK before departure that "The visit had surpassed our expectations. At all levels, the ministerial, the business sphere and in the chamber of commerce, we have met with extraordinary understanding", he said, adding that his talks with a number of firms and economic groupings had been very successful.

He said his talks with ministers Andreotti and Ruberti had shown that a positive development took place in Czechoslovak-Italian relations. Italian foreign ministry officials supported Czechoslovakia's proposals for updating an agreement on scientific-technological cooperation, and suggestions were made at the Ministry of Scientific Research for expanding cooperation in fighting air pollution.

The Italian foreign minister supported Czechoslovakia's proposal for establishing a zone of confidence and cooperation along the borderline between Warsaw Treaty and NATO states, and all Italian officials voiced hope that the signing of an agreement between EEC and CMEA will radically improve trade relations in Europe, the Czechoslovak representative said.

Bilak Receives PFLP's Habash

LD0206202288 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1900 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met today in Prague with George Habash, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). He briefed him on the topical tasks of the party in implementing the conclusions of the seventh and ninth sessions of the Central Committee under conditions of restructuring the economic mechanism and the all-round democratization of society.

George Habash spoke about new aspects of the situation in the Middle East and the PLO's efforts to attain the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

Both officials stressed that new political approaches to tackling regional conflicts need to be vigorously promoted in seeking a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East situation. They fully endorsed the concept of a collective settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian question by means of an international conference with the participation of all parties involved and of the five permanent representatives of the UN Security Council.

SRV Withdrawal From Cambodia Praised

AU0106165788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 May 88 p 7

[CTK report: "Evidence of Goodwill; Czechoslovak Spokesman on Withdrawal of SRV Units From Cambodia"]

[Text] Prague—Dusan Rovensky, spokesman for the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has answered CTK's question concerning the statement of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 26 May:

We welcome and fully support the decision of the governments of the SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to withdraw a further 50,000 Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia and to take further measures, as announced in the statement which was published recently.

We appreciate this step which constitutes the biggest ever reduction of the contingent of Vietnamese volunteers. It is evidence of the goodwill of the governments of the SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and a significant step toward a political settlement of the situation around Cambodia.

We are convinced that these measures will meet with the understanding of all interested parties which strive to eliminate conflict situations in the world, and that these concrete actions will contribute to the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and create favorable prerequisites for the establishment of good-neighborly relations and peaceful cooperation in this region. The CSSR affirms its preparedness to continue contributing to the political solution of the Cambodian issue in the interest of peace, security, and cooperation.

CSCE Observers View 'Sumava 88' Exercises

LD0806145888 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] The "Sumava 88" military exercises in which two of our motor-rifle divisions—consisting of more than 17,000 men—are taking part continues today with training defense and offensive operations. Observers from 19 countries of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, who are watching the exercises in line with the Stockholm Document, visited the command post

this morning. In the afternoon they will watch the exercises. The aim of their observation is to verify above all that the exercises which have been prepared in harmony with the defense doctrine of Warsaw Pact member states are not of a threatening character.

Need for Changes in Peace Movement Discussed

AU0106113888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 May 88 p 2

[Kveta Benesova report: "Let Us Give Support to the Second World Peace Wave; New Tasks of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee"]

[Excerpts] Prague—[Passage omitted] Speaking at a session of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee in Prague on Thursday [26 May], Josef Krejci, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, stressed that the enlarged session of the WPC Presidium that was held in Prague in March made the first important step toward a more systematic cooperation in action between various components of the peace movement, a trend that needs to be developed further.

The session of the WPC Presidium was significant also in that it pointed to the weak spots in its own activity, to the essence of its inflexibility, and to the need to ponder the reasons for the fact that the WPC's sociopolitical base has narrowed and that the influence wielded by its member organizations, especially those in capitalist countries, has declined. The WPC Presidium sees the decisive direction of further development in a democratic and openminded dialogue with national movements and international and regional peace organizations and associations and in the clarification of the issues which the world peace movement has in common and of those that divide it.

This orientation requires also greater activity of all member organizations, which the Czechoslovak Peace Committee fully endorses. As was to be heard at the Thursday session, it is necessary to draw on all the positive experience gathered by our peace movement over the almost 40 years of its existence and to eliminate formalism and everything that is inconsistent with current requirements and tasks. The session also dealt with new forms of work, with the need for greater independence of the elected agencies of the peace movement, and with ways of enhancing the appeal of organized events and their impact on the broadest possible sections of the population. [passage omitted]

Discussion on Religiousness of Young Slovaks

AU0706160288 [Editorial Report] Under the headline "Key to Man," Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 3 June on page 3 carries a 3,700-word account of an undated discussion, held in the PRAVDA editorial office, on the "causes of the religiousness of some young people" in Slovakia. Participants in the discussion, which was moderated by Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalists Martin Krno and Peter Misur, include professors Tibor Halecka and Rudolf Dupkala of the chair of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and scientific atheism at the faculty of philosophy of the P.J. Safarik University in Presov; docents Vaclav Dostal and Samuel Uhrin of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the Comenius University in Bratislava; Matej Beno, director of the Pedagogical Research Institute in Bratislava; and Viera Huttova of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union.

Krno and Misur first confront the panelists with "voices that have appeared of late in connection with some manifestations in society, especially with the activation of illegal church structures, claiming that religion is experiencing some sort of a renaissance among some of our young people" and ask whether "these voices are justified."

Stefan Uhrin contends that the opposite is true, that "there is every reason to speak about a crisis of religion" and cites surveys confirming the continuation of the process of "secularization" in Slovakia. Whereas in the 1950 census, only 0.28 percent of respondents identified themselves as "without denomination"; during a 1974 "survey of world outlook orientation" in Slovakia 55.6 percent of respondents claimed to be believers and 29.9 percert atheists; and during a similar survey conducted in 1980 the percentage of believers dropped to 53 percent and that of atheists increased to 37 percent.

This trend is confirmed by Tibor Halecka: "In the mid-seventies we carried out a survey at all types of secondary schools. According to this survey, 45.8 percent of students were atheists, 32 percent without a clear-cut world view, and 19.5 percent were believers. These results were adversely affected, above all, by apprentice centers; at gymnasiums alone we registered 68.4 percent of atheists. An extensive research project carried out at the beginning of this 5-year plan at 29 faculties of 11 universities and colleges in Slovakia documents a progressive trend with regard to the assertion of the scientific world view. We recorded among the 7,200 respondents 70.1 percent of atheists and 13.8 percent of believers." Halecka therefore concludes that "there is no reason to speak about a renaissance of religion in our country" and that "the number of believers has not increased, they only manifest their religiousness more, under the influence of certain clericalist forces, through its external forms, and some groups even through nonreligious forms."

Similar surveys are cited also by Matej Beno and Viera Huttova. Beno notes that a survey carried out by his institute among 3,000 secondary school students last year revealed that 72 percent of them identify with the "materialist world view," 22 percent do not have a definitely formed world view, and only 6 percent "disagree with the material substance of the world." The same survey also reportedly revealed that priests rank last among the factors shaping the world view of secondary school students (after the school, parents and relatives, books, films, the media, other adults, friends, and

the Socialist Youth Union). Huttova cites a survey carried out by the Socialist Youth Union among its members, according to which "49 percent of respondents were raised at home in a religious spirit, which means that roughly half of the members of the Socialist Youth Union enter life confused [dezorientovana] in terms of world outlook."

One of the moderators' next questions concerns the reasons for the religiousness of some young people. In their replies the panelists refer to upbringing in the family; to the shortcomings of "atheistic education," which is said to be marked by "mechanical approach, verbalism, and lack of conceptuality"; to the existence of "undesirable social phenomena," in response to which sensitive young people reportedly seek refuge in religion; as well as to the "activation" of churches and their attempts to give religion a more modern appeal. Dupkala also refers to the attempts of "the forces of political clericalism and illegal church structures to politically abuse religion in the spirit of anticommunism" and "to ideologically manipulate young believers and drag them into the anticommunist campaign about the alleged suppression of the freedom of religious belief in the socialist society."

In their concluding answers, the panelists discuss the role of the school and of the Socialist Youth Union in "overcoming the religiousness of some of our young people" and the need to apply new, more effective, and more attractive methods of "scientific atheistic education."

Jakes Receives Art Unions Representatives

LD0706194688 Prague CTK in English 1650 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Prague May 7 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes stressed the need for an exchange of views on further steps in culture in the conditions of restructuring in Czechoslovakia, when he received representatives of art unions today.

He appreciated the share of art unions in the development of socialist culture in Czechoslovakia and the fact that "the overwhelming majority of the creative intelligentsia, scientists, workers in culture and also artists want to play an active role in the implementation of the restructuring policy. This was confirmed by the congresses of your unions."

Milos Jakes said that life "forces us to revise critically and abandon everything which has become obsolete and proved to be incorrect without taking a negativist stand on our past and present."

The restructuring rests on the solid foundations of an economically, politically and culturally mature society, he said and emphasized the need to get things moving, not to conceal but expose problems and solve them quickly and efficiently.

Milos Jakes went on to say that artists are required to contribute to the restructuring with creative deeds. "Criterion of the value and social importance of new creation is the extent to which it reflects, truthfully, artistically convincingly and impressively, the state and development of society and its socialist, progressive and humanitarian effort. In no case do we want our artists to embellish facts. We need a truthful art reflecting real life."

The general secretary stressed that the party has always relied on the creative intelligentsia and counts with it also today in the revolutionary transformations connected with the restructuring. All art unions have the task to cement the artistic front on the principles of restructuring while "working not only with their members, but also with artists outside their ranks, to develop a dialogue with them."

In the following discussion, the art unions officials supported efforts of the Czechoslovak Communist Party for comprehensive restructuring and stressed that a prime task of culture and art is to share in the carrying out of fundamental changes in all spheres of life. They called for a comprehensive conception of esthetic education.

Many of those who took the floor demanded, in connection with the further deepening of socialist democracy, stronger authority of unions and their influence on decisionmaking in legislative and cadre questions, and the elimination of administrative methods of management on the part of ministries and regional state bodies. The unions must seek new objective criteria for the judgement of works of art and resolutely counter efforts to commercialize culture and art.

The speakers stressed that restructuring must be accompanied by more efficient presentation of the best Czechoslovak works abroad and by new approaches to work in international non-governmental organizations.

Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik spoke about the need to form a united front of the creative intelligentsia which would help create new values and guide people to think and act the socialist way.

In his final speech, Milos Jakes said that restructuring in the conditions of art unions means especially the democratization of their activity and concentration on the quality and strength of the emotional influence of works of art.

Economic Cooperation Accord With PRC Signed

AU0806171688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The fourth session of the GDR-PRC Economic Committee was concluded in Berlin on Monday [6 June] with the signing of a joint protocol by the chairmen of the two sides of the committee, Guenther Wyschofsky and Qin Zhongda, ministers of chemical industry.

During its deliberations of several days, the committee discussed the level and perspectives of bilateral economic relations. The delegations assessed that economic and scientific-technological cooperation and the mutual exchange of goods are developing dynamically.

Both sides are working on the principle of further deepening cooperation by taking advantage of the possibilities which exist in many fields, and by increasing its long-term character. The bases for cooperation are the agreements which were made during the visits of Erich Honecker and Zhao Ziyang to the capitals of each other's countries. The committee stated with satisfaction that implementation of the 15-Year Agreement on Developing Long-Term Cooperation, signed in October 1986, has been stimulated by concrete agreements, in almost all fields, between the responsible organs of the two countries.

The Economic Committee discussed measures to implement the 1988 Protocol on the Exchange of Goods and the Long-Term Trade Agreement From 1986 to 1990. It also exchanged opinions on further deepening relations during the next 5-year plan period.

Steps toward extending and developing trade relations and industrial cooperation were agreed upon. For this purpose, comprehensive deliberations between the Chinese delegation and the responsible GDR ministries, and other GDR central organs, took place during the session.

As a result of their visits to enterprises in the Bezirke of Halle, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Potsdam, and Berlin, the Chinese guests were convinced of the good performance of the GDR economy, and of the possibilities for further extending economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

On Monday [6 June] the 15th session of the GDR-PRC Permanent Commission for Scientific-Technological Cooperation was also concluded. The protocol was signed by the chairmen of the delegations of the two countries, Klaus Herrmann, state secretary in the Ministry for Science and Technology, and Zhu Lilan, vice minister of the PRC State Commission for Science and Technology.

It was agreed to complement the long-term program of cooperation in science and technology with topics relating to key technology sectors, including microelectronics, computer technology, biotechnology, and scientific machine-building. In continuation of the contacts established at the GDR export exhibition in Beijing, the next steps toward deepening cooperation in implementing the PRC's long-term program to develop rural areas (the "Spark" program) were laid down.

On Monday [6 June] the PRC delegation returned to Beijing. Minister Wyschofsky cordially bade the visitors good-bye in the presence of Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the GDR, at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport.

Trade Discussed With French Industrialists

LD0806054288 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Paris, 7 Jun (ADN)—Today in Paris Roger Fauroux, French minister for industry, foreign trade, and regional development [title as received], received for talks GDR Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Christian Meyer. Roger Fauroux underlined the willingness and readiness of the French Government to develop and deepen economic and trade relations with the GDR. In the first quarter of 1988, trade between the two countries increased by 11 percent, presenting an encouraging sign of improving economic relations.

With a view to further promoting economic relations between the two countries, a consultation took place at the French Employers' Association (CNPF), with industrialists and presidents of CNPF member associations. At the end of this talk, the committee's working program for 1988-1989 was signed by the two chairmen of the Committee for Fostering GDR-France Trade, Christian Meyer and CNPF Executive Council member Raymond Ravenel.

In talks with Francois David, co-chairman of the France-GDR Joint Commission and director of the French Office for Foreign Economic Relations, the participants acknowledged the high standard of economic relations between their two countries, as well as the intensified activities on both sides for realizing the agreements made at the January 1988 talks with Erich Honecker in Paris.

Measures were discussed for further fostering scientific-technical cooperation between GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines and French firms and industrial associations.

Honecker Condolences to USSR on Accident

AU0806154488 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jun 88 p 2

[ND report: "Erich Honecker Conveys the GDR's Sympathy to the USSR"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed the following telegram

to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR:

Esteemed comrades,

We were deeply shocked at the news of the serious catastrophe in Arzamas. I ask you to accept our deeply felt condolences and to convey the sincere sympathy of all GDR citizens to the injured and their relatives.

Erich Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

CSSR Trade Minister Talks With Stoph

AU0806154988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Monday [6 June] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Jan Sterba.

In a friendly talk the two interlocutors—proceeding from the results of the meeting of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee—paid tribute to the high level of economic relations and their stable development, which is based on long-term agreements. They noted concurrently that the close cooperation in science, technology, and production is the basis for continuous, mutually beneficial development of GDR-CSSR trade. Willi Stoph stressed that the GDR Government accords great importance to foreign trade relations.

Also participating in the meeting was GDR Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil. Pavel Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR, was also present.

Meets Beil

AU0806155088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Monday [6 June] Gerhard Beil and Jan Sterba met for a talk. The partners concurrently paid tribute to the positive development of bilateral economic relations. They discussed measures necessary to implement the 1988 Annual Protocol on Mutual Goods Deliveries and noted that prospects are good for implementation of the protocol. The foreign trade enterprises and combines have established a solid basis for economic relations, by concluding commercial contracts, which must be fulfilled punctually and with the required standard of quality.

Proceeding from the scope and the high qualitative standard of the trade relations, the ministers discussed the development of trade in 1989 on the basis of the Long-Term Agreement on Mutual Deliveries.

Participants in the talk were Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Dieter Lemke and CSSR Ambassador Pavel Sadovsky.

CC Opens, Hager Delivers Politburo Report

LD0906091488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0902 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 9 June (ADN)—The sixth meeting of the SED Central Committee opened Thursday in Berlin.

Kurt Hager, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, delivered the Politburo report.

Ministry Noncommittal on Compensation

LD0806155288 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN)—In reply to inquiries from foreign correspondents about compensation by the GDR for Jewish citizens, GDR Foreign Ministry Spokesman Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer said on Wednesday:

The GDR—in accordance with its origin and nature as an anti-fascist state—has consistently eradicated all roots and forms of racism and anti-Semitism, and continually honors the memory of the victims of Hitlerite fascism. It has strictly fulfilled all juridical obligations and obligations under international law regarding compensation, as derived from the Potsdam Agreement. This also applies to the payment of reparations laid down at that time.

The fundamental attitude of the GDR to the Jewish victims was expressed again in the recently conducted talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Siegmund Rotstein, president of the Association of Jewish Communities in the GDR; and with Heinz Galinski, chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany and chairman of the Jewish Community in Berlin (West). The citizens of the GDR, Erich Honecker affirmed, will always commemorate the victims of Hitlerite fascism, the over 6 million murdered Jewish people. This policy is expressed, among other ways, in the great attention devoted by the state and social forces to the life and work of the eight Jewish communities in the country. They are accorded every support, not the least of which is the maintenance and care of their centers, synagogues, and prayer houses.

Over and above this, the GDR has stated its readiness, at the request of Jewish organizations, to grant humanitarian aid for needy Jewish victims in other countries. Talks are currently being conducted on the form and amount of this aid.

Havasi Asks To Retire From Budapest Party Post

LD0906130488 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, has asked to be relieved of his office, and to take retirement. The Executive Committee of the Budapest Party Committee met today and decided to convene a session of the Budapest Party Committee for the end of June. The Party Committee will decide on the acceptance of Ferenc Havasi's request, and also on the election of a new first secretary on the basis of the appointed nominating committee. The chairman of the nominating committee is (Ferenc Skokan), first secretary of the 14th District Party Committee.

MSZMP's Miklos Nemeth on Conference, Economy

AU0806121888 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 May 88 p 3

[Interview with Miklos Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and chairman of the Economic Policy Committee of the MSZMP Central Committee, by Istvan Matko: "Interview With Miklos Nemeth—We Cannot Make Decisions Behind the People's Back—Consultative Committee for Analysis—According to the Interests of Those Who Are Capable of Developing, Not Those That Cause Losses"—date and place not given]

[Text] To use not only the words of the socialist press, but also the formulations of the large news media of the world, the MSZMP conference established a creative atmosphere in Hungary. The reports and evaluations do not spare adjectives to demonstrate and convey the effect of the conference on politics and society. Rather than on these effects, we interviewed Miklos Nemeth, the newly elected member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on the reasons for our situation and on the findings and conclusions of the party conference.

[Matko] I think that first of all, with the point of view of the subject of our conversation in mind, we should analyze the party conference. Both as a participant and as a MSZMP Central Committee secretary who was elected into this very important position in July 1987—not even a full year ago, what are your conclusions about the conference?

[Nemeth] Indeed I agree with you. It would not be expedient to avoid analyzing it in this interview either. The most important lesson for me was that the MSZMP is a mature party that can hold constructive debates and that has dealt with the crucial issues of the country and the party in a better political style. The MSZMP modified the decisions adopted by the 13th MSZMP Congress to meet the circumstances and provided a work program for the preparations for the 14th congress. A 2-year nerve-racking period that created uncertainty both inside and outside the party has ended. It is over now, and readiness for action is discernible, especially in the members' request—or I could say, demand—to take part in preparing the decisions, and in the decisionmaking itself. This mobilizes forces that can give the drive for the immediate, as well as future, tasks. We should build on our results, because they are a basis we can rely on!

Party unity emerged on fundamental issues, and there is a capacity for action. This is an important warning for us: We must not repeat the mistake made in 1987, for example, when we wasted the long weeks and months of the bustling period of readiness for action that followed the July 1987 party position and the new government work program. Concrete measures were not taken or were delayed, and the desire to act became impatience. Therefore, we should now make use of the prevailing unity on the fundamental issues to mobilize the forces for urgent tasks. We will also specify these concrete tasks, as Comrade Karoly Grosz already pointed out in his MAGYAR HIRLAP interview at the beginning of this week. Speaking of action, let me say that one of our first important tasks is to prevent the debates which we ended at the party conference from heating up again. We should be able to differentiate between issues on which we will continue to hold comprehensive debates in society and issues where we will stop them. I am also putting this among our immediate tasks.

The Background for Our Mistakes [subhead]

[Matko] Since you have mentioned the debates, they are obviously related to democracy and the working methods of the party. How does the MSZMP conceive pluralism within the framework of a single party system?

[Nemeth] I am deeply convinced that the fact that in the future we will allow more scope for expression of views and different clashes of interests and for democratic debates is a safeguard against our repeating our mistakes and errors in the past. We should permit various views to be expressed in our society, and we will do so! This is why I believe in the strength inherent in socialist pluralism, a strength that integrates the interests and aims at unity and general consensus. However, I should immediately add that we will still have to learn how to handle this in a practical way, because the methods and mechanisms of this pluralism have not yet been developed. In the future, we will have to jointly develop them by also accepting the difficulties and the painful clashes. As regards the other part of the question, it was unambiguously stated at the party conference that openness involves more than mere information. Openness means that decisions must not be made behind people's back, and debates on these decisions must not be held behind their backs, either! The party membership and society should be informed of everything that happens in the country, whether it is a delicate matter or not. We also have concrete ideas about openness in the work of the party. Once we have made a decision on these ideas, we would like to take concrete steps to implement as soon as

possible. We are planning to establish a consultative advisory body to the Central Committee, and to commission a committee to analyze the past period and prepare a rethinking of the party program. Another committee also to be established will reorganize the regulations on organization.

[Matko] It is not exaggerating to say that the interest in the party conference and its demands, which public opinion both in Hungary and abroad has and still demonstrates, can be compared with the interest shown toward the introduction of the new economic measures in 1968 and its effects. My initial information shows that people remain preoccupied by two issues: How and in what areas have we committed the gravest mistakes, those mistakes that brought the economy to a crisis situation? And what conclusions have we drawn or can we draw from them? The position adopted by the party conference also deals with this issue, but in order to analyze the causes, I would like your opinion on this.

[Nemeth] We should realize clearly that here we made not one or two mistakes.... The first reason for our present situation is that, partly because we were swept along a course where our hand was forced and partly because of the effect of other objective and subjective substantial ideas, we accepted poor compromises, and deviated from our decisions. What were they? To put it concisely, we have been announcing a reform policy since 1957, but we have not complemented this with an economic policy that adjusts to the situation. Instead of solving our difficulties, and under the constraint of balance requirements and requirements to increase the standard of living, we increasingly deviated from our original goals.

For example, we have repeatedly stated the need to reorganize the economic structure, but these decisions have remained on paper, and we have been unable to implement them. The second reason is that we have been and still are members of a system of economic integration that operates under barter conditions and that does not assert goods and money relations even when it is clear that this integration cannot develop without them. I am referring to the fact that when the extensive Soviet reserves of raw and energy materials started to become used up, it became obvious that CEMA should replace its traditional exchange of goods—which is based on rigid interstate coordination—with a more modern system based on commercial and financial interests. But CEMA has so far been unable to put this into effect. The Hungarian position urging adjustment to the situation and changing the ruble from transferrable to convertible currency remained unsupported for a long time. Only a few years ago some of our partners gave us their support in principle, but no practical steps have been taken so far.

Now, primarily under the effect of the reorganization under way in the Soviet Union, we together with the Soviet Union, Poland, and Czechoslovakia will perhaps be able to begin modernization and switch our turnover to one which is accounted in convertible currencies. In conclusion I would like to say the following in this respect: Whereas socialist ideology has become more international, this was not followed by economic integration in CEMA.

The third subject area is that we have neglected the country's infrastructure. This is demonstrated by the poor situation of our telephones and our obsolete network of roads, while at the same time—because of old traditions and as an aftermath of Stalinist theories—we gave exaggerated promises about social security and health services. Sharing similar mistakes made by the socialist countries, we implemented communistic [kommunisztikus] principles, although this was done at the wrong time and did not have the necessary economic background. The fourth reason: We should realize that from the point of view of handling property, our previous theories on socialism were mistaken. Our acts of nationalization disregarded the requirements of size-related economic efficiency [meretgazdasagossag]. We nationalized the services and the small-scale industry—that is, areas that do not tolerate large administration and inflated frameworks. A frequently mentioned theory developed, which claimed that only large-scale enterprises are socialist, and the larger state property is, the more socialist it is.

A More Open and Liberal Economy! [subhead]

We have paid for this mistake, among other things, by the losses incurred by the distorted services, the development of shortages, and the increasing dominance of egalitarianism. The fifth reason is that the new economic mechanism stipulates complexity, that is, that the economy and society should be organized according to the basic principles of the reform. This means not only that a comprehensive economic reform cannot take place without reforming the system of political institutions, but also that economic management should act in the spirit of the reform in all the areas. Whereas we have switched from a plan-directed system to a new model of planning and the enterprises have started operating more independently, the organizational, institutional, and decisionmaking structure of our economy has remained in a pre-1966 state! Recently we have taken several steps to eliminate the contradictions, but the problem that continues to exist is that we are working with piecemeal regulation. We have a market for our goods, but we lack the appropriate labor and capital markets.

This is the reason for our almost tragic-comic situation where Hungarian forints are no longer convertible in Hungary, either! That is, they cannot be freely converted into whatever their owner wishes to convert them to. I have a survey that demonstrates that, depending on the way they are to be used, there are more than 100 kinds of "forints" in Hungary.

In other words, there are more than 100 cases in which regulations and special measures restrict the opportunity to spend the forints and on what and how an enterprise or a citizen can spend its money. We will not make any progress as long as this is the situation, as long as we are unable to abolish the hierarchical relations within the economy. Today a governmental or ministerial decision is still required to enable an enterprise to act—to invest, develop, or reward performance at work! It is not possible to implement the law of values this way, and the economy cannot function according to its own laws. This is exactly the reason for our strict commitment in principle to developing an open and liberal system of economic conditions for the nineties, a system in which there will be no more state intervention in the private decisions of the economic units and in which only a higher-order decree like the Constitution or the law will be able to determine the main framework for the economic activity. The sixth and last reason is related to this: It is not possible to manage economically without democracy and openness. I am not saying this in a general sense. On the level of the people's economy, this requirement means that budget entries must be guaranteed absolute publicity, so that there are no recurrences of former situations in which our report on the financial balance that was submitted to the Parliament was different from reality, for example when the minister of finance reported a 3-4 billion deficit but the balance showed a larger one. Only by reflecting reality and real conditions can we enable the country, the people, to realistically evaluate the situation, and they have to know the precise data in order to be able to evaluate where we have managed to progress and where we have lagged behind in our joint decisions. To achieve this, in the future we will need strict accuracy and publicity in parliament and public life.

Naturally, economic openness should be required not just on a large scale. We have implemented an obscure cadre policy in enterprise life, and in other areas. Silence and secrecy have surrounded the decisions. We cannot afford this practice, because we should achieve a situation in which suitable people get leading positions, people whom we will to call to account for their performance and work. The only way to achieve this is by ensuring that they are elected and nominated publicly, by bids or other verifiable methods, so that everyone is be able to control whether or not the man in the job is really the most suitable person. Possibly not everyone will find an open cadre policy comfortable, but openness is inevitable. I also consider this part of democracy. I will stop listing the reasons for and the lessons of our situation because the committee to be commissioned by the Central Committee, which I have already mentioned, will work this out thoroughly.

To Transform Part of the Debts Into Shares [subhead]

[Matko] The issue of guarantees occupies both society and party members. We should acknowledge that this is demonstrated by the fact that the Central Committee has significantly renewed the Politburo. In your opinion, can there be or are there guarantees that we will not repeat the mistakes we have just listed? Will this be ensured only by personal guarantees?

[Nemeth] The guarantees in my opinion are in the following: There is complete agreement between the party leadership and members on renewing the system of political institutions and establishing a new and responsible division of labor between the government, the party and parliament. All these are not mere plans, and we have already taken the first steps in this direction. In addition, there is a general agreement on accelerating the reform process, and there is already a general desire to strengthen publicity in the life of the party, the state, and society, and to fully accomplish democracy. The party conference established the personnel and organizational guarantees for this change, that is, guarantees that ensure that our activity should turn in the right direction and that opportunities for mistakes be eliminated.

In the background of all this, there are clear-cut conclusions that lead us to everyday actions, the first one being that the reserves of restrictive economic policy have been exhausted. Whereas in 1979, restriction on development [utemvisszatartas] worth 1 forint yielded, for example in investments, 25-30 fillers worth of improvement in the balance, 1 forint restriction on development is today worth at most 1 filler [sentence as published]. That is, the effects of stagnation or restriction are harmful. Only selective economic intensification, which is implemented in a strictly expedient manner through structural reorganization and with consideration for the requirements posed by the orientation toward exports can comprise a solution. This has already been formulated by the government's work program of stabilization, but the goals of the 14th congress will also have to be set in this direction.

We should also state that in the coming period, and this refers to the present year too, our economic policy will not always be able to consider the interests of unprofitable economic units. Society can prosper when, with regard to the interests of those that function profitably, we provide advantages for the benefit of activities that are capable of developing, and either eliminate loss-accumulating activities or let them become weak and die out.

[Matko] I would like to recall an illusion in this respect. In my experience so far, structural reorganization for many people means that we close down one or two unprofitable enterprises, and that after we have closed down an unprofitable mine or plant, we can at once delete from the list of losses the state subsidies, wages, and so on that were paid into it. In fact we found, or we should rather say that it is becoming increasingly clear, that liquidation also requires money.

[Nemeth] I agree, structural reorganization requires money, and the transfer of capital—which was freed in loss-accumulating areas to profitable areas—can only be one sources of this money. We will need more foreign credit, but in a different manner. By accepting new solutions, we should involve foreign working capital, and we must not use this capital to finance losses. However, in order to accomplish this, we should develop better legal, organizational, and infrastructural conditions in which we will eliminate the obstructions for our foreign partners and make activities in Hungary appealing to them. We have already taken such measures, but in my opinion they are still too few. If we intend to assign to foreign working capital a larger role than up until now, our capacity to accept such capital should also be adequate. The partnership law that is being prepared now will, among other things, enable this. We are also considering the possibility of selling a certain part of our state debts abroad in the form of shares. In return, the foreign partner will be given the opportunity to make use of a part of our production capacities to a set extent and within the framework of our regulations.

To Adjust Ourselves Also to the EEC [subhead]

However, I would like to return to my previous thoughts. Two years ago we still pinned great hopes on the implementation of the bankruptcy law. Later we discovered that the VAEV [a railway—expansion unknown] Enterprise in Veszprem remained an isolated case, because the liquidation of unprofitable enterprises simply were not accepted in our domestic reality, although the existing regulations and the interests of the banks not only require but also demand this. If we let this unprincipled practice gain increasing ground, the constraint and threat will not emerge in the economy and, in this case, one of the most efficient incentives will be absent from our stock of means! This is precisely why we should strengthen financial strictness and consistency in this area immediately in order to contribute to accelerating the process of self-cleansing in the economy. In conclusion, I would say in response to your question that we can no longer delude ourselves.

[Matko] In connection with the partnership law now being prepared, my Soviet colleague asked during the international press conference held at the party conference whether or not the poor will not get poorer and the rich richer after this law is introduced. This question is also a sensitive problem for our public. One can perceive that people treat this law with rejection and concern. How can one respond to these feelings?

[Nemeth] Obviously by saying honestly that our former view of socialism was in many respects dogmatic and did not withstand the test of life. An economy of goods and money relations, like socialism, cannot be one-sided. That is, if we acknowledge income that originates from work and that naturally accumulates, we should also acknowledge income gained through capital. If we fail to do so, we give up the opportunity to redirect savings, which in this case accumulate in the private sphere to the production process. I am not talking now about the pointlessness of conspicuous consumption. I am only suggesting that we consider how great a loss unrealized profit is, a loss that results from the fact that several hundreds of billions are amassed in private savings which have so far been kept out of the production process! When the partnership law is adopted by parliament, it will enable people to legally earn money from money. In response to the sensitive undertones of your question, I will say that the new personal income tax system, which is based on fairness and the general acceptance of burdens, cannot only solve the issue of controlling the incomes, but also of handling them in a way that will be in harmony with our principles. However, naturally it also transpires from all this that in all areas the party will have to take a stand against egalitarianism. In addition, we should also acknowledge higher incomes achieved through work and savings, as long as this is supported by performance, which is useful from the point of view of society and which can be evaluated by it. This will not be a simple political task, but it is one for which it is worth our while to accept clashes.

[Matko] I think that all this will simplify one of our formulations. We will not need a structure involving multiple adjectives to describe the model for the Hungarian economy, or at least what we would like it to be....

[Nemeth] True, we should endeavor in an unqualified manner to implement a socialist market economy, one which contains in itself all the conclusions that I have already mentioned; in addition, naturally the continuation of the reform in the banking system, within which commercial banks will also be authorized to carry out individual transactions, and supervised and prescribed foreign currency transactions; the modification of the tax system; the consistent implementation of the bankruptcy law; and institutional and budget reform. This is what we need: consistency in the reform and strained and hard work on weekdays!

Naturally, last but not least, the most important element in the system of economic foreign relations is that, in addition to our decisive system of relations within CEMA, we should more closely adjust to the nonsocialist economy, too. I am thinking primarily of the EEC, with which we are in the process of talks and will hopefully achieve results soon. We would like to accomplish an integration with the EEC, one that will enable both substantial cooperation on the market and a lively adjustment of our economy and enterprises to the enterprises of the Western European countries and the economic activity there. If we were to be excluded from the EEC, Hungary would be forced to the periphery, which is something we can not at all afford.

Secretaries Urge Planning Workers Trade Union

AU0806172188 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 June 88 p 6

[MTI report: "Representation of Interests Is Being Modernized—A Working Committee Was Established by the Trade Union Secretaries of the Construction Workers"]

[Text] At the construction workers' headquarters on 31 May, the trade union secretaries at 39 state planning enterprises held a consultative conference on modernizing the representation of interests by the trade union of the planning workers, and on structural reorganization which is related to this. Laszlo Takacs, secretary of the Construction, Woodworking, and Building Materials Workers Trade Union, said that the demands from the Professional Committee of Planning, Research, and Investment workers, which had been previously established in order to represent the interests of professional groups, have considerably increased. This is the reason for the justified claim of the planning workers that this body no longer represents their interests in a manner that is efficient enough to solve their problems.

A group of planning institutes think it is justified that—according to the Komarom County Planning Enterprise initiative—a planning workers trade union be established within the branch trade union and as a member organization in it, in order to more forcefully represent the planning workers' particular interests, because the construction trade union is presently comprised of many professions: In addition to the previously mentioned professions, it also includes the organized workers of the building industry the building materials industry, and the wood processing industry. Because of precisely this reason it was suggested that the construction workers trade union should function like its former predecessor, the MEMOSZ [National Union of Hungarian Construction Workers], that is, that it should be reorganized as an association of trade unions based on member organizations. Naturally, it will also be necessary to consult with the members of the organized workers of the other professions. It was also suggested that a completely independent planning workers' trade union be established.

Several trade union secretaries reported at the consultative conference that although workers at their enterprises had clearly demanded their interests be represented more efficiently, they were unable to take a position on organizational issues because the prevailing ideas have not been worked out in detail. Therefore, the body of trade union secretaries established a working committee and commissioned it to work out detailed alternative proposals for the modernization of the representation of interests and its organizational form. They will then hold talks with the workers on the material submitted by this committee and will submit their final proposal to the central leadership of the trade union.

Metal Workers Form Independent TU Section

LD0706062288 Budapest MTI In English 1824 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 7 (MTI)—An independent section was formed within the trade union of the iron, metal and electric energy workers by the research and development staff.

At the Tuesday board meeting of the trade union Lajos Hidasi secretary of the trade union speaking on the bargaining position of the almost 80 thousand technical-managerial professionals including 12 thousand in research and planning offices of the metal industries said that the technical staff finds it unsatisfactory for their interests were represented by the National Council of the Trade Unions (SZOT) and the metal workers trade union. They demanded to be actively involved in the preparation of decisions which affect them and to be able to control the implementation within the framework of an independent section of the metal workers trade union. To set up such a section a proposal was made by trade union secretaries of five institutes. The proposal was approved by the metal workers union. The section operates under the control of the central board and the Presidium and its tasks and licences could later be widened with the amplification of the bargaining position of the economic branch.

In the debate members of the central board expressed differing views. Janos Polyak disagreed with the formation of a separate section and questioned the appropriateness of the initiative. He said that it would not improve in itself the work of the creative professionals and there is no way of increasing their financial rewards. Another speaker, Katalin Horvath from the Hajdusag industrial works exposed the issue from another angle saying that trade union membership figures are declining. In her view the disillusionment could principally be traced back to financial reasons but the modification of the organizational network fails to yield a solution. The movement has to be basically renewed and with this firm conviction members support the foundation of a new section. Several people urged that after the HSWP National Conference similar conclusions be drawn in the trade union movement as well. Janos Bencsik from the Lenin metallurgical works claimed that the new section is a life-belt and the leaders of the movement would have to review their own work.

Tibor Baranyai, general secretary of SZOT, who also attended the meeting said SZOT endorsed the proposal as part of the renewal process of the movement. Replying to questions in the debate he explained that the SZOT is also to draw the necessary conclusions from the party conference.

The central board with four votes against and 6 abstensions approved the proposal on the formation of the new section.

The body later elected a new general secretary to replace the late Karoly Herczeg. The election committee proposed two secretaries of the trade union, Laszlo Pasztenak and Lajos Hidas as candidates.

The ballot resulted in 67:38 votes in favour of Laszlo Pasztenak to be the general secretary of the metal workers trade union.

The new general secretary is 46 years old. He has worked in the trade union movement since 1957 and has been a member and secretary of the central board since 1981.

Further Reportage on Koivisto's Visit

Holds Talks With Grosz

LD0806165088 Budapest MTI in English 1458 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI)—As reported, Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the Council of Ministers, met Mauno Koivisto in the parliament on Wednesday morning. Karoly Grosz informed his guest on the situation in Hungary, and the economic difficulties of the past few years and their reasons. He gave a briefing on the resolutions that serve the acceleration and extension of economic and political reform processes, including the socio-economic development programme of the HSWP Central Committee, the stabilization work programme of the government, and the resolutions of the latest national party conference. He emphasized that to reach our goals we intend to rely more on international cooperation. He underlined that the measures aimed at the modernization of the structure of Hungarian economy provide an opportunity for foreign contractors, including Finnish companies.

Mauno Koivisto emphasized that over the past 10 years the Finnish economy has developed without setback. He pointed out that restructuring, vocational and general education, and the extensive international economic relations played a determining role in the process.

The two politicians assessed bilateral relations as excellent and confirmed mutual readiness to develop cooperation.

Mauno Koivisto invited Karoly Grosz for a visit to Finland. Karoly Grosz accepted the invitation with thanks.

The cordial talks were attended by Gyula Horn, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Laszlo Kovacs, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Kalevi Sorsa, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and Jaakko Kalela, general secretary of the office of the President of the Republic. Present were Arpad Hargita, Hungarian ambassador to Finland, and Arto Mansala, Finnish ambassador to Hungary.

Delivers Address

LD0806165588 Budapest MTI in English 1538 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI)—As reported Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, attended the extended session of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the parliament and delivered an address. At the session Matyas Szuros, president of the Foreign Affairs Commission, greeted the Finnish personalities. He stated that the international activity of Finland with its governing principle of active neutrality, commitment for cooperation and readiness for action is well known and appreciated in Hungary. He confirmed that Hungary received with understanding and support initiatives of the Finnish diplomacy aimed at forwarding the cause of disarmament, establishing a northern nuclear weapon-free zone and keeping up the spirit of the Helsinki process. He stated that the Finnish capital has become the symbol of detente.

On the Hungarian foreign policy endeavours he said that they are inseperable from the development of the socio-economic reform process. Referring to the Hungarian-Finnish example he underlined that the countries of differing social systems must and can live not only side by side but rather together in many-faceted cooperation building bridges between the two parts of Europe. Hungarian and Finnish foreign policy, including bilateral cooperation, contributes to the process, concluded Matyas Szuros.

In honour of Mauno Koivisto and his wife, Janos Kadar, president of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and his wife gave a gala lunch at the guest house of the government at noon.

Departs 8 Jun

LD0906095088 Budapest MTI in English 1841 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI)—The Finnish President Mauno Koivisto ended his official visit in Hungary.

The Finnish head of state was seen off with military honours at the flag-bedecked Kossuth Lajos Square by Istvan Sarlos, speaker of the National Assembly, Matyas Szuros, HSWP CC secretary, Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister and minister of trade, Miklos Villanyi, minister of finance and several other personalities of the Hungarian political and cultural life. Members of the Budapest Diplomatic Corps were also present, as representatives of the Finnish community. [sentence as received]

Mauno Koivisto in the party of Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council faced the salute of the guard of honour and then was driven to the airport with his wife and his delegation.

At the Ferihegy Airport Rezso Trautmann, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council and Gyula Horn state secretary for foreign affairs accompanied Mauno Koivisto and his wife to the special airplane. Following the cordial farewell the guests left for Helsinki late afternoon.

During the day there were meetings and signing of contracts. Jozsef Benyi, deputy minister of foreign affairs had discussions with Matti Kahiluoto, political general director of the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the meeting the present standing of the Helsinki process was reviewed.

The Paks nuclear power plant and the Imatran Voima Oy (IVO) company is cooperating in nuclear energy fields. The new agreement is based on the more than 10 years of cooperation between the Loviisa nuclear plant and the Paks nuclear power plant, which was signed on Wednesday at the Embassy of Finland. According to the agreement the exchange of information on practices will be further developed, the comparison of the security systems of the Paks and Loviisa plants blocks completed and the reliability of the nuclear plant equipment and systems jointly studied.

The delegation of senior company executives and businessmen accompanying the Finnish head of state had a round table discussion in the Chamber of Commerce. Tamas Beck, chairman of the Chamber emphasized that on the Hungarian side primarily the development of advanced cooperation forms such as technical manufacturing cooperations and the foundation of joint ventures is favoured. It was also mentioned that the Hungarian companies would be ready to join Finnish investment projects mainly by the delivery of energy production installations.

Gyorgy Nador, the general director of the International Cultural Institute had a meeting with Heikki Koski, chairman of the Finnish-Hungarian society. The working programmes were coordinated with due attention to the coming Hungarian-Finnish friendship week and the related fraternal township conferences.

Polish Economic Delegation Pays Visit

Arrives 30 May

AU0906092888 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jun 88 p 9

[Text] PPR Deputy Chairman Zbigniew Szalajda, accompanied by Industry Minister Jerzy Bilip and a group of experts, arrived in Hungary on 30 May at the invitation of Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. At the talks that began on 31 May, the two delegations dealt with bilateral economic cooperation issues. These issues require solutions, and pertain mainly to industrial cooperation.

The Polish guests will acquaint themselves with various Hungarian institutions and enterprises.

Departs 2 Jun

AU0906092988 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Jun 88 p 8

[Text] PPR Deputy Chairman Zbigniew Szalajda, who arrived in Hungary as head of a delegation on 30 May, left here on 1 June.

PZPR Politburo Hails U.S.-USSR Summit

LD0906020288 Warsaw PAP in English
0038 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 8—At a meeting here yesterday [as received], the PUWP CC Political Bureau set the date of the next, 7th plenum of the PUWP CC for June 13 and 14 this year. Also, the Political Bureau accepted documents for the 7th plenum on the party's tasks in enhancement of economic and political reforms, and in personnel promotion.

Moreover, the Political Bureau heard a report on the course and results of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Moscow visit submitted by a special envoy of General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Political Bureau resolved that the visit and talks proved that a new, significant step had been made towards radical reduction of strategic offensive armaments, towards limitation and reduction of other means of destruction.

This brings closer the chance for a shift in East-West relations towards constructive collaboration in solving, in the spirit of political realism, difficult global problems as well as towards building a world free of the nuclear threat.

A conviction was expressed that results of the Moscow summit would contribute to acceleration of negotiations on reduction of armed forces and weaponry as well as to building of confidence measures and development of peaceful cooperation in Europe. Poland is vitally interested in consolidation and enhancement of the positive changes developing in East-West relations.

The Political Bureau fully supports the Soviet-American treaties and agreements as they consolidate peace and international security, including the security of the Polish people. The Pacific policy of the Soviet Union and of the CPSU as well as personal commitment and initiatives of Mikhail Gorbachev enjoy recognition and respect with Poland's society.

On top of that, the Political Bureau considered a report of the PUWP Warsaw Committee on the course of public discussion on the "Warsaw—2000 Report".

Orzechowski Interviewed on East-West Relations

LD0706124588 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1148 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 7 (TANJUG)—The expanding of the dialogue and cooperation between the states-representatives of the main socio-political orders, primiarily the U.S. and Soviet Union, provide the world and especially Europe with an opportunity to enter a stage of peaceful coexistence and easing of tensions, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski said in an interview to the Yugoslav REVIEW Of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

He assessed as very significant the turning of the present easing in East-West relations into a lasting and stable process, and not, as occured previously, into only "a stage of reproducing oscillations in easing tensions and confrontations".

Progress in the dialogue and agreements between the U.S. and Soviet Union contribute to gradually constructing an overall system of international peace and security, Orzechowski considers. It is also favorable to giving the process of disarmament a permanent character and creates better conditions for resolving disputed international questions, he said.

Orzechowski cited the Afghanistan question as an example for the claim and said the Geneva agreements on Afghanistan were "proof of the existence of possibilities for effectively resolving joint activities of the super powers in favor of a peaceful future of the world".

Assessing the rise in democratisation of international relations as a significant characteristic of modern trends, he said it enables a far greater participation of medium-sized and small countries in forming the political and military situation in Europe.

All states engaged in questions of our continent are faced with a difficult task of making complete use of favorable political conditions and the achieved progress in disarmament to materialise a European system of collective security and cooperation, Orzechowski said.

He explained that the Jaruzelski Plan, made by the Polish state and party head, was along those lines.

The Polish initiative results from a tradition of national political thought and the conviction that joint security should be based on two simultaneous processes—lowering the level of military conflicts, especially in central Europe, and creating conditions for a growth of trust in international relations, the Polish foreign minister said.

We consider that that line of thought, which leads to activating and expanding that dialogue, also provides opportunities for subduing tendencies which endanger European security, Orzechowski said.

He specified that he primarily means NATO plans which were not rejected on compensating for the Washington agreement on eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles from Europe by developing arms of other types.

We are carefully following all reactions to our proposal and we will soon present a developed formula of the plan which is suited to present conditions and possibilities of the development of the process of disarmament in Europe, the Polish foreign minister said.

Cardinal Glemp Leaves for Moscow Celebration

LD0806083088 Warsaw PAP in English
2027 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 7—Polish Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp left Warsaw today for Moscow to attend observances of the millenium jubilee of Russia's Christianity.

At Warsaw's airport Primate Glemp was bidden farewell by Minister-Head of the Office for Religious affairs Wladyslaw Loranc and by representatives of Poland's Episcopate headed by Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, Episcopate's secretary.

Shortly prior to his departure for Moscow, Primate Jozef Glemp said, in parts:

"The international climate is favourable, and the latest developments drew a reality of detente closer to us. In this favourable climate a major church, and not only church, event is taking place, that is the millenium of Russia's Christianity."

"The church also wants to make its own contribution to this climate. The contribution is what the unity of churches consists in, that we are meeting in Moscow, that is Orthodox, Catholic and other churches. And that we are reaching agreements on a very significant platform of faith, the Gospel and peace. And this is precisely this great contribution which can be made into the development of good relations between nations.

"I think that between the Polish and the Russian people, a great many magnificent qualities of character can be discovered.

"I should like to present Patriarch Pimen with a reliquary," Glemp added, "containing the relics of one of the most outstanding, to my mind, Poles of the twentieth century: a soldier, artist and monk Adam Chmielowski, also known as Brother Albert.

"I think," the primate said, "that there are realistic chances to start a matter-of-fact dialogue between churches. Specifically, I am thinking here about the church in Poland and the Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union.

"There is a great number of problems which have not yet been approached. This concerns chiefly the issue of the Catholic Church. The followers of the Catholic Church there include a great many Poles who live there and have their own problems.

"I think that this good international climate and this inter-church dialogue give chances for an important dialogue as well as for settlement of many problems pertaining to churches.

"They can be painful issues sometimes, ridden with a sense of hurt, but there is a chance that they might be settled, or that they might be placed on a more humane platform, which, in turn, would have its impact upon consolidation of the climate that is being established.

"There is much we expect from this visit in terms of rapprochement between nations and rapprochement between churches. A good climate is being initiated and thus there is a chance of a dialogue, of peaceful working discussion of the many issues pertaining to both the churches.

"With all respect for the Orthodox Church, we want to discuss problems which used to be painful in the past and which can still hurt. We want to settle all this, and we consider it a starting point, in a way that would best suit both peoples and churches," said Poland's Primate Jozef Glemp.

Wozniac on Economic Policy, Reform Law

LD0906020888 Warsaw PAP in English
0041 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 8—The draft law on taking up economic activity today was the subject of a meeting of the PUWP CC Commission for Economic Policy, Economic Reform, and Worker Self-Management.

The discussion stressed that the draft law and even the very intention to introduce it testifies to a desire for a far-going radicalization of the reform.

The commission said, however, that economic freedom must rest on equal rights and duties. Thus, this law should be followed by far-going modifications of other regulations, first of all regulations on taxes.

The commission also said that the draft law should be counted as a fundamental law of the reform and recalled that it (the reform) is being created by the law on enterprises and on self-management.

Summing up the debate Political Bureau member and Secretary of the PUWP CC Marian Wozniak said that the draft law is one of the most important elements of the second stage of the reform and it may have a considerable effect on reaching the broadly-understood efficiency of management.

He emphasized that the law should be viewed also in the context of resistance on the part of the present structures in the Polish economy. It undoubtedly sharpens the criteria for all economic units but competitiveness understood this way is badly needed by the Polish economy.

The commission decidedly supported the idea and main directions of the draft law.

Barcikowski Interviewed on Local Councils

LD0606223088 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Interview with Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the State Council, by Barbara Gardowska; date, place not specified—recorded]

[Text] [Gardowska] Those who are competing for the first time to be elected as councillors and those who have already spent 4 years working for people's councils, are facing the electorate. Mr Chairman [as heard], what do you think, can those who have completed 4 years of the term of office be satisfied with the results; after all these were difficult years? I do not have in mind here the newly built roads or health centers—there was quite a lot of this—but I have in mind how, under the new regulations of 1983 law, will the ways in which the people's councils function change?

[Barcikowski] I think that the degree of satisfaction of the councillors for the last term of office depends on what they managed to achieve but most of all on their activity in the councils, because the councils might have done something but this does not mean that all the councillors were equally active and contributed to the same degree. I think that those who are standing again are the councillors who worked for everyone. And the point is to keep the continuity of the work of the councils. New ones should be added, all those who proved themselves in their regions, but also needed are people who have the experience of working in the councils and know how to work within them in order to achieve the goals.

[Gardowska] Even more so as the councillors took quite a long time to learn their new powers, under the new law, and this brought about some results recently, would you agree?

[Barcikowski] No. I can agree with one reservation that one needs much more time than one term of office in order to make the tradition of the self-government work in our country. This tradition does not exist in some areas of Poland, in others it was interrupted and needs now to be recreated, and of course, I would prefer to be impatient and demand that if there is a regulation under the law then it must be realized immediately, except that the society is less flexible than the laws, less than we would want it to. It requires time to reconstruct the position of the councils, to create them in such a way that they are needed and here the successive terms of office will create traditions and learn how to apply the regulations in order to achieve what is so important, namely, the independence of the councils in dealing with local matters and to preserve the supervisory role of the councils over the executive organs in its region. This must take time. This is not something that can be done from day to day, although it is the task of the central authorities to do everything possible to accelerate this process and to stimulate it.

But also in your question it surprised me to hear the light-hearted attitude to what has been done.

[Gardowska] No, no. God preserve us...

[Barcikowski] Whether it is importa· t or not...

[Gardowska] It is very important.

[Barcikowski] I think that as regards the theoreticians of the state law it is important how the councils fulfill their functions as administrators of the region and oversee the executive machinery.

As regards the citizens in villages, parishes, and towns, the most important thing is how the councils deal with their problems. And a longer section of the road can mean happiness for a few villages in a given region. Water supply is still today a dream in many villages; the same applies to schools, health centers, etc. I must say that I am very pleased when I see that the councils work together with the citizens. Here the means of the population are linked with the means of the state, or the means of a council in order to create something new. There is no better glue [as heard] for self-government than joint work. That means where certain values are created, let us say a building is built, if it is built voluntarily, then please calculate how many people are personally involved in building this building. This is the great value of it. I am speaking of it as we often speak about the councils or the self-government in general terms, as one is to speak like this from Warsaw...

[Gardowska] As one can see it from Warsaw, and one cannot always see well.

[Barcikowski] Warsaw can always chose its point of view: It can look from Warsaw, it can look from the voivodship, it can go into the country and see what it is like. I would be in favor of looking at how things are in a parish, in a small town, or in a town. Out of nearly 2,500 people's councils of the basic level we have some excellent councils, which can today be given as an example to emulate, not just in Poland but anywhere in the world, they will withstand the competition from Scandinavian councils and, I don't know, countries with great self-government traditions.

At the same, we have councils which are weak and have not made any mark. In between, of course, there are a great number of councils which have achieved progress in some spheres and in others have not, which are not run well enough in order to perform all the functions as laid down by the law. Here I have to return to the thought which I voiced earlier: More time is needed for everyone to see how the functions of a council are performed and to start doing it with conviction.

[Gardowska] It is said that everything depends on people. I think that the councils' work depends to a great extent on the people and in the future will depend on who is elected. But there must be something else making it difficult for the councils since there are such great differences in their activity.

[Barcikowski] The most difficult obstacle, the most difficult one to overcome, is the public's passivity. In spite of the popular views—that some regulations are an obstacle—I think that all the regulations which are an obstacle should be removed. There is no doubt on this. But please note that with the same laws some excellent results are achieved and others are left behind. Therefore, we must create better legal means for people's councils to operate, but also take the opportunity of the elections to search for support and protection for the public activity of the councils. [as heard]

[Gardowska] But we cannot assume that where the councils work very well, say in those small localities which win the best village competitions, that there the public is better than anywhere else. Something must depend on the abilities of the councils.

[Barcikowski] Yes, no doubt the councils are better there but after all the councils were selected from a given community; they were not imported from abroad. Therefore, the council is better; it maintains contacts with its electorate...

[Gardowska, interrupting] Yes, it can involve people...

[Barcikowski]...but no doubt the electorate is more eager to participate in what has been initiated by the councils and what the councils wish to achieve. I recently went to (?Krowia Poznanska) and there I found for the first time in Poland a parish locality in which the whole investment program has been achieved, as needed by the community.

They still have one matter to settle, because there is still the construction of a covered swimming pool within the plan, but...

[Gardowska] But these are luxuries, Mr Chairman...

[Barcikowski] No, these are not luxuries because they will do this and they will probably be among the first in Poland who will have this. [sentence as heard] They began to think about it; they did everything else necessary: nurseries, schools, a pharmacist, post office; all of this has been built.

[Gardowska] A complete administrative setup.

[Barcikowski] This people's council has a complete administrative setup. This was created not only by councillors—of course, it was also the leader in this—people from the countryside took part. But they had to come to an agreement together that they would do this. And they did this. Praise them, you must praise them. Criticize them, well, (?justice can be seen).

[Gardowska] In the next period, the Sejm will probably adopt the amended law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-government. It gives the councils new powers; above all, it is probably very important in the financial sphere. Which of these powers, in your opinion, is most important?

[Barcikowski] You could discuss this for a long time. To summarize, it is true that financial affairs are very important. It is a question of creating better economic and financial foundations, for the council to decide independently on the directions of expenditure. In other words, so that I can have my own money and can manage this money in a more independent way. It must be stated with regret that we will not succeed in ensuring a balance of income and expenditures in all councils. This is still a long way off, but the councils which are in economically active areas will have this better guaranteed than up to now.

The principle has been introduced that enterprises operating on the territory of the former council, if these are enterprises within the territorial plan, pay taxes to councils of the basic level. Therefore, parishes, towns, and small towns, including cooperatives, if they are within the central plan, pay part of their taxes to the account of the voivodship people's council. This concerns taxes on wages, but also the presence within the councils—and this is being introduced for the first time—of income taxes, which are being paid today to the central budget. It is a question of avoiding the whole of the taxes flowing into the center.

[Gardowska] Then there are subsidies...

[Barcikowski, interrupting] What for? Let the income stay where it was created because it is there that the needs also are greater. After all, if an enterprise is functioning, this demands provisions on the municipal side, and so forth. The principle also has been adopted that taxes are paid in the place of production. This means that if there is a branch of the enterprise, then previously its central office paid the taxes where it had its headquarters. Now, it is a question of the branch paying the unit where this is taking place. This is what the law introduces, but the law also strengthens one more, very important element. It ought to induce the people's councils to develop enterprises of various sorts on their territories.

[Gardowska] To an enterprising spirit.

[Barcikowski] To an enterprising spirit. Notice, madam, that despite the restrictions that have existed to date—again, not very many—but 220 basic-level people's councils fully meet their requirements with regard to taxes, which are being paid today.

[Gardowska] I always wonder, Mr Chairman, where do they get the resources? Social needs are so very great.

[Barcikowski] Well, this is very simple. They simply are implementing what the reform recommends. At the famous Jozefow, near Warsaw, or Klementowice, near Lublin, there are craft workshops that pay taxes to the council. There are companies of various types that pay taxes to the council coffers. They have created their enterprises and already have an income.

[Gardowska] Not waiting for the amendment.

[Barcikowski] One could also do this in the past. So today, these are also in a situation in which they are arguing with the minister of finance for him not to take their income. Well, because it is a sin, but it is true: Income must be found somewhere for those poor things who today have nothing and must get everything from the central budget. It is a question of stimulating this enterprising spirit. It matters that we looked not only at those who are not capable of earning money, but above all were to show those who are capable of guaranteeing income to their budget. This is one of the changes. The second matter is very important; it is the introduction of legal status for the people's council. The people's council, along with the introduction of legal status, gains the ability to negotiate credits. It can go to a bank and negotiate credits, well, let us say, on the security of its future income because the bank will be interested [passage indistinct]

[Gardowska] [passage indistinct] with guarantees.

[Barcikowski] With guarantees, but it may negotiate them, for example, to accelerate the implementation of some important task, to implement it earlier and to to pay off the credits later. Finally, an extremely important matter is that of introducing the principle of communal ownership. Mada, we are going around it, we are talking about it, it is beginning to sound a bit slogan-like. The meaning within the Constitution to date, has been written down that in Poland, state, cooperative, and private ownership exists. Lawyers have been surrounding each of these concepts theoretically, and so forth. [sentence as heard] Now, a completely new, fourth category is entering into all this: communal ownership. So, ownership that is made up of all those values connected with the functioning of a given town, a given place, and that come under the management of the people's council. It must, of course, be concerned about this, but everything new that it accomplishes does not belong to someone; it remains under the ownership of this council, this territory, on which it was introduced.

[Gardowska] That society?

[Barcikowski] That society. It no longer belongs to the state, it belongs to it, it belongs to it, and it is based upon, well, without exaggeration it may be said, the revelational nature of this solution. And we have not made ourselves aware of all the consequences of these decisions today. But I think that in the future, this will be an important stimulus for the creation of new values [word indistinct]. A clear confirmation of the sovereignty of the people's council over administration on its territory will be the introduction of the principle of the election of the voivoda by the council. Well, up to now, there has been the election of the leader, now there is also the election of the voivoda. The council will be expressing itself regarding the person of the voivoda, of course, from among competent people, which should be guaranteed by the earlier establishment of candidates and, from among these candidates, a choice would take place.

[Gardowska] I will admit something to you, namely, it does not matter too much to me whether the voivoda and chairman are chosen democratically by the councillors. However, what really matters to me is for the council and councillors to unceasingly control the voivodas or chairman's activity, not in so narrow a fashion as to only bring about the patching up of holes, but in ensuring that he operates in accordance with council resolutions and is aware of how much his future career depends upon the opinion of the council regarding his work. Of 78 leaders and chairmen recalled in the current term of office from their posts, only six owe their [word indistinct] distress to the initiative of the people's councils. The councils, it seems, do not yet generally see their superiority in relation to administrative bodies. Of course, this is one of the proofs.

[Barcikowski] It is both a bit like this and a bit different, as usual in life. Sometimes, one must (?make many people run away). And I think that more than one voivoda and chairman flew. [as heard]

[Gardowska] Anticipating that there could be precisely this sage.

[Barcikowski] [words indistinct] and that they might not confirm him again. And I think that the same applies to the whole cadre setup, and I agree absolutely that the main issue of that which we call democracy is control. Where there is no democracy, there is no civic control over the activity of bodies. This leads to degeneration, of which we ourselves had the opportunity to become convinced, and sometimes we hear of how it is elsewhere. Only, in turn, I cannot agree with you when you suggest that it is unimportant whether he is elected or not elected.

[Gardowska] I did not say unimportant but less important. Of course, it is important for the authority of the council.

[Barcikowski] Less important? No. Why for its authority? And if, as a result of the council's controls, it transpires that a given unit works badly, that its chief is working badly, so the leader may work badly [words indistinct]. How is that council to carry out its assessment? Well, only in one way, by refusing to give him its confidence and having refused him this confidence, therefore, demanding his departure, it will choose a new one in the future. Therefore, these are not

separate issues. They exist in one bloc. If a democracy is to function, they it must take over control over work activity but also the selection of people who organize work and take responsibility for it—I don't know, in the voivodship, before the premier, and before the people's council of the given voivodship. So, I do not see such divisions here [word indistinct] two sides of the same problem.

[Gardowska] The same coin. Returning to this strengthening of the economic position of the councils, of course, decentralization, which has already begun, is anticipated here also, but you will admit, Mr Chairman, to certain resistance from both sides, namely, from those who have, but do not want to give it away, and those who don't have, but don't always want to take on more. Why?

[Barcikowski] We live in a period of difficult and momentous decisions; there is not always enough time so that the process of give and take can properly mature. I think that the problem of councils not wishing to take on enterprises or something has been somewhat artificially blown out of proportion. Instead the reluctance has been on the side of enterprises to leave ministerial arrangements. In short, so far those have been uncomfortable setups for enterprises.

[Gardowska] [Words indistinct]

[Barcikowski] [Words indistinct] and it was a nearer road to the finance minister, and it was far from prices. On the other hand, I would be very surprised if councils encounter too much opposition, unless something of no importance for the economy is transferred to them. But in my opinion—here I call on my personal experience—it is in the interest of parish, municipal, and voivodship authorities to make their economy complementary, mutually supplementing itself, so that the greatest number of citizens' needs can be served by their own production. This first of all applies to the entire setup in the food economy, not to mention communal economy which would not even exist otherwise. It also applies to a number of enterprises which produce for the local market. No one assumes that a tractor factory will be taken over by the Warsaw Voivodship or the Lenin Steel Works by the Krakow Voivodship. These are typical enterprises which work for the national market and for export, etc. These must be at the center's disposal. But that which comprises the local economy, the servicing of the local market—only a fool in a voivodship would refuse to take them. Regardless of subsidies, today they exist; tomorrow they may be withdrawn. But it is essential to integrate their economy into part of the whole.

[Gardowska] Do you envision any fears in connection with decentralization? Our economic situation is what it is. If something is equally divided and is not very impressive in size would it not create a situation in which no one benefits from it? Here I am thinking about communal economy. If a voivodship has in a communal enterprise or two regional communal enterprises a small number of cars and equipment, and if this is shared between all parishes, would it not appear that no one benefits from it?

[Barcikowski] In our case everyone has very little and not enough. Everyone demands more cars; perhaps so many are needed because so far no one has calculated how much it really costs. Things are allocated and given. Perhaps we should have a situation in which we begin to buy and calculate the costs. Even today everybody screams that there are shortages. But somehow everything is going on. If you listen to the views and advice of some managers it is a wonder that they are still alive. Everything should have collapsed. But they are there to make everything go. The same applies to decentralization; in itself it will not increase the amount of goods automatically. But decentralization will create the opportunity to awaken local initiative on all levels. Perhaps this will create new firms and new centers of organization which will increase output. Without increased output we will lose everything.

[Gardowska] Soon we will elect new councillors and the law on people's councils will be amended; new duties will be added. You said at the beginning that self-management should be learned; I think that the new councillors will have difficult tasks.

[Barcikowski] I do not know why everybody expects that it will be easy. [words indistinct] There will be a lot of work for everyone, including councillors, and how we perform this work will determine our success. Either there will be progress or we will remain in a state of general impotence, bitterness, complaints, and mutual disgust with ourselves.

[Gardowska] Thank you very much.

Correction to Report on Suicides

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Suicides of Decisionmakers, General Populace", published in the 8 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page 51:

Column two, paragraph seven, first and second sentences read ...about the "anticrisis pact." Here is an... (correcting word "pact.")

Briefs

Consultations With CSSR

On 1 June, the Polish and CSSR Ministries of Foreign Affairs held in Warsaw consultations on the Jaruzelski Plan and on the CSSR initiative, which had been presented by Milos Jakes, to set up a zone of mutual confidence, cooperation, and neighborly relations along the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states. [Text] [*AU0706141988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jun 88 p 2 AU*]

Dascalescu Sends Condolence Message to Ryzhkov

AU0906112088 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent a cable to Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In the cable, on behalf of the government and on his own behalf, the Romanian premier extends sincere condolences for the loss of lives in the explosion that took place in the locality of Arzamas in Gorkiy Oblast.

Feelings of deep compassion to the bereaved families and wishes for speedy recovery to the injured are also expressed in the cable.

Barbulescu Meets With Vietnamese Delegation

AU0706112488 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0952 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/6/1988—A delegation of activists of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Le Phuoc Tho, secretary of the CP of Vietnam, that attended the Bucharest meeting of secretaries in charge of agriculture of the central committees of communist and worker parties of some socialist countries, swapped experience in Romania over 3-7 June.

The Vietnamese guests had talks with executives of the Ministry of Agriculture, visited state and cooperative agricultural units in the county of Calarasi and the Ilfov agricultural district, and saw places of social and cultural interest in Bucharest.

At the end of their visit the delegation were received by Vasile Barbulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Ceausescu Receives Bangladesh Official

AU0806165288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1640 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/6/1988—On Wednesday, June 8, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Mohammad Nazirur Rahman Mian, minister of state in the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, who is paying a visit to Romania.

The guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Hussain Mohammad Ershad, and, on the latter's behalf, conveyed him a warm salute and the Romanian people wishes of progress and prosperity.

The Romanian head of state thanked for the message and requested that the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh be conveyed the best wishes of good health and success in his entire activity and the friendly people of Bangladesh wishes of welfare and peace.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the links of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Bangladesh, which develop continuously, in the spirit of the understandings reached at top level. The economic potential of the two countries and the accords concluded were shown to offer broad possibilities for the further expansion and diversification of economic, technical and scientific cooperation. In that framework, stress was laid on new modalities of expanding bilateral collaboration, more particularly, in machine building, chemistry, transport and other areas of mutual interest. It was considered that the growth of many-sided cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh was for the benefit of the two countries and peoples.

The interview was attended by Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Leaders' Public Appearances 29 May-4 Jun

AU0406192388 [Editorial Report] Romanian media report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 29 May-4 June period (sourceline given in paranthesis):

On 30 May, Constantin Dascalescu and Gheorghe Oprea, members of the PEC, arrived in Berlin (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1737 GMT 30 May).

On 1 June, Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a PEC meeting on wages (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 1 Jun).

On 2 June, Nicolae Ceausescu delivered a speech at a joint plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and the National Council of Agriculture, (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0605 GMT 2 Jun) and met with communist party agriculture secretaries (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 2 Jun).

On 3 June, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the joint plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and the National Council of Agriculture at the end of the proceedings (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1708 GMT 3 Jun).

On 4 June, President Nicolae Ceausescu received a Nikonov-led Soviet delegation (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1404 GMT 4 Jun).

On 30 May, Constantin Dascalescu held official talks with SED Politburo member Willi Stoph (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 30 May).

On 31 May, Constantin Dascalescu met with GDR's Erich Honecker (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 31 May) and signed an agreement with Willi Stoph. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 31 May).

On 4 June, Ioan Totu, candidate member of the PEC and minister of foreign affairs, met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1415 GMT 4 Jun) and presented Romania's stance on disarmament at the UN General Assembly session (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1257 GMT 4 Jun).

Reaction to Arrests in Slovenia Continues

Military Prosecutor Makes Statement

AU0806135088 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jun 88 p 10

[V. Rupar report: "Janez Jansa Arrested"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 1 Jun—After the arrest yesterday of Janez Jansa, one of the candidates for president of the Youth Federation of Slovenia, the Youth Republican Conference today sent a letter to Tomaz Ertl, republican secretary for internal affairs, requesting that Jansa's arrest be explained.

The request says: "We are surprised and confused because no official statement has been issued about his detention. The dynamics of the election procedure does not allow any delays. The complications that have arisen seriously endanger the elections and may completely stop them. We therefore request an answer as soon as possible so that we may inform the constituent parts of our organization and the Youth Presidium, so that appropriate measures may be taken."

Protests at Janez Jansa's arrest were also sent by the editorial boards of the youth magazine MLADINA, TRIBUNA, Radio Student, and KATEDRA.

Assessing that it is a matter of a "fresh attempt to aggravate the situation," and "to make a criminal out of a man who is a candidate for president of the Youth Federation of Slovenia," the editors of the youth media proposed to the public that it should adopt "resolute but civilized conduct."

A similar statement was also made by the editors of the CASOPIS ZA KRITIKO ZNANOSTI, in which Jansa is a member of the editorial board.

In connection with Janez Jansa's arrest, Colonel Zivko Mazic, military prosecutor, also made a statement: "The Internal Affairs Organs of Ljubljana City informed me on 31 May that they detained Janez Jansa for reasons cited in Article 191 Section 2 of the Criminal Law because of a suspicion of a criminal act under Article 224 Section 1 of the Criminal Law of the SFRY. On 1 June I made a decision quoting these provisions, because the criminal act concerned comes under military jurisdiction. I am still waiting for a criminal charge, and the president of the Military Court has informed me that Janez Jansa submitted an appeal against the detention decision to the bench of the Military Court in Ljubljana."

Jansa has been detained in custody which may last 3 days at the most, according to Article 191 of the Criminal Law, which says that detention may be ordered if the identity of the detained person should be determined, or if the danger exists that evidence may be destroyed or that the suspect may run away.

Jansa is suspected of a criminal act under Article 224 of the Criminal Law that refers to the disclosure of military secrets. Such acts are in the power of the Military Court and if the suspicion is proved, a sentence of between 3 months and 5 years is envisaged.

BORBA Reports Protests

AU0806151588 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jun 88 p 3

[V. S. report: "Protests by Writers and Journalists"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 6 Jun—In connection with the arrest of Janez Jansa and David Tasic, who were detained under the suspicion that they committed the criminal act of divulging military secrets, protest statements were issued today by the journalists of DELO and by the Slovene Writers Association. The statement by the writers says that witnesses who were present at the search at Mikro Ada, where Janez Jansa was employed, said that no paper confiscated was marked "confidential."

Similar statements were also made by Robert Botteri, chief editor of MLADINA, and by Franci Zavrl, responsible editor of MLADINA: The paper that was allegedly found in a folder containing "Unpublished Material," on the desk of David Tasic, one of the editors of MLADINA, was not marked "military secret." The writers also point out that they feel that this arrest is an act of intimidation and a violatio~ of one of the basic human freedoms—the freedom from fear.

Slovene sociologists meeting at their annual gathering in Nova Gorica have also issued a statement in which they point out: "The proceedings against Janez Jansa only intensifies the existing feelings of legal and political powerlessness of citizens, facing the arbitrariness [voluntarizam] of organs of repression."

Statements were also issued by the youth of the littoral communes. A group of 88 citizens (who were the first to sign a petition) have sent protests to Janez Stanovnik, president of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia; Joze Smole, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia; Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Executive Council; Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Dusan Popovski, president of the SFRY Assembly; and Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense. Academician Vladimir Dedijer, president of the Russell Tribunal, DELO reports today, also informed the members of his tribunal of the arrest.

Official Defends Arrests

LD0806105488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0758 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Jun (TANJUG)—Tomaz Ertl, secretary for internal affairs in Slovenia, in an interview in today's issue of DELO, replied to several questions connected with the case of Janez Jansa, Ivan Borstner, and David Tasic, and the rumors about an alleged coup d'etat in Slovenia.

"The republican Secretariat for Internal Affaiires of Slovenia and sociopolitical organizations are receiving many questions about why there has been a complete shut down of information in this case. I do not understand these questions, because the public received the first staterment as early as 1 June. After that it has been kept continually informed every day about how the proceedings are being conducted," Tomaz Ertl said. "In the first statement by the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs, we explained the course of the proceedings, what we were looking for, what he had discovered, and why we decided upon the detention of Janez Jansa following a search of his home and place of work. Under the law on criminal proceedings, the military prosecutor's office has exclusive responsibility with regard to these criminal acts. This is why, after preliminary consideration of the proceedings, the military prosecutor continued them, as was announced. The press has also published regulations from the law on criminal proceedings. All this could not be overlooked by anyone with good intentions. If anyone expects the internal affairs organs, only on the basis of suspicion, to give details that might indicate the guilt of the detainess, then I must say," Ertl stressed, "that this is not permissable, since guilt can be established only by the court, and not by the investigative organs."

In reply to a question on how the procedure in detaining Janez Jansa was conducted, Tomaz Ertl said the following: "Completely normally. If the internal affairs organs have a justified suspicion that a criminal act has taken place, they are obliged, under Article 154 of the law on criminal proceedings, to investigate the act and its perpetrator. If the legally defined conditions for it are met then, under the same law, we have the right to order a search of a person's home and their detention for up to 3 days," Ertl continued. "Since it was not necessary, Janez Jansa was not detained for 3 days, but only for 24 hours, because any longer detention would not have been in keeping with the proper procedure. Because of rumors circulating among the public, I will again say that the procedure was legal and proper, as was also confirmed by the witnesses present on the occasion of the search. However, we increasingly often hear that our laws do not ensure the legal security of the citizen. This matter can, of course, only be decided by the assembly, which adopted the current law and which has the right to decide on changes. If the proposers show that the possession of and passing to others of secret military documents by unauthorized individuals is not a criminal act, the internal affairs organs will of course respect this, although I think that in that case we would be unique in the world," Ertl emphasized.

Stating that with regard to Jansa there was suspicion that he had committed a criminal act on the basis of a specific document found at his place of work, Tomaz Ertl stressed that "any linking of this suspicion with Jansa's journalistic activities has absolutely no basis. In Slovenia there has so far not been a single case of measures being taken by the internal affairs organs in the sphere of journalism, since the internal affairs organs are investigative, and publicly published articles are the responsibility of the prosecutor's office.

"For this reason, the wish to portray the measures taken against Jansa, Tasic, and Borstner as a blow to the process of democratization in our society is simply a manipulation of public opinion. Neither does linking the matter to some kind of military coup in Slovenia have any basis. The slogans and rumors about an attempted military coup in Slovenia are completely subjective inventions, which are based on discussions in the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs with the president of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium and a member of the SFRY Presidency, Milan Kucan and Stane Dolanc respectively, and representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army. Rumors about lists of individuals who should—and I do not know for what reason—be arrested, are completely invented. At these talks we did not speak about any lists or individuals. We discussed the security situation, which I, in the press and on television, have said is not good."

Speaking about the article of the criminal code under which Janez Jansa was charged, Republican Secretary for Internal Affairs Tomaz Ertl said that the Secretariat for Internal Affairs brought criminal charges because of a suspicion, and the prosecutor, whether military or civilian, has a right to qualify a criminal act in accordance with the facts. For this reason the procedure of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs should be separated from the investigation being conducted by the prosecutor's office. "Cooperation with the military organs came about because the military court has responsibility for this criminal act. This is why we informed the basic public prosecutor about the detention and the suspicion that a criminal act had been committed, and he passed the matter to the military prosecutor."

Tomaz Ertl then turned to the case of David Tasic. "This is quite a different case, since the military prosecutor requested an investigation with regard to David Tasic, probably on the basis of information gathered in the proceedings against Jansa and Borstner. This is also confirmed by today's statement by the military investigating judge. The military prosecutor has the right to continue all proceedings alone when there is justified suspicion that a criminal act has been committed. We in the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs consider that we should do this when civil matters are concerned, and I think that this stance should continue to apply in future, on the condition, of course, that we are not accused of doing something that harms our standing.

"According to the letter of the law, Janez Jansa was able to make a complaint about his arrest after 24 hours. He sent the complaint to the basic public prosecutor, who passed it to the military prosecutor."

Ertl then went on to consider the question of to what extent the Slovene political leadership was acquainted with the intended proceedings against Janez Jansa, as one of the possible candidates for the post of president of the Republican Conference of the Slovene Federation of Socialist Youth. "In Slovenia, the internal affairs organs

have never asked the political leadership, nor received any opinion from it, about whether or not they could instigate legal proceedings. As far as the internal affairs organs are concerned, every citizen is and can be only a citizen with all his rights and duties. If the internal affairs organs, before the proceedings, in the case of a justified suspicion that a criminal act has been committed, had to check the importance of the person under suspicion or make a decision according to some other criteria, this could lead to arbitrariness. If we allowed ourselves to relinquish the duties prescribed for the internal affairs organs by law because a person, in someone's opinion, was an important figure, then by the same criterion we could instigate proceedings against a person who did not suit someone. This is why, in completely legal proceedings, we cannot permit criteria about a justified or unjustified decision to be formed in the way that is happening now in this case in Slovenia.

Tomaz Ertl went on to speak of the letter sent by the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation Republican Conference Presidium to the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Slovenia demanding an immediate explanation of the reason for the instigation of proceedings against Janez Jansa. "In the letter, particular stress is given to the fact that a possible candidate for president of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation Republican Conference is in question. I sent the prepared public statement to the president of the Republican Conference of the Slovene Federation of Socialist Youth even before it was published, and this is why I am astonished at Anderlic's [Tone Anderlic, president of the League of Socialist Youth of Slovenia] view that he did not receive a reply from the Slovene Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs," Ertl asserted.

At the end of the interview, Tomaz Ertl replied to a question on the nature of the document which the internal affairs secretariat workers had found in Janez Jansa's possession. "The document found in the investigation did not bear any indication that it was a military secret. However, from its content anyone could assess that this is what it was. For this reason, we asked the Ljubljana Army District to give it opinion on it. They confirmed that we were dealing with a part of a confidential document," said Republican Secretary for Internal Affairs of Slovenia Tomaz Ertl, at the end of his interview to DELO.

Slovene Presidency Issues Statement

LD0806190188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Jun (TANJUG)—At its session today, the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia considered all the requests sent to it by various organizations, societies, and groups of citizens in connection with the arrests and investigation of Ivan Borstner, Janez Jansa, and David Tasic. It also discussed the remark made by the Republican Conference of the Federation of the Socialist Youth of Slovenia at yesterday's session and addressed to the Slovene Presidency and the Republic's Council for the Protection of the Constitutional System that these two bodies had failed to take adequate measures and that they should do their utmost to make amends.

In a statement issued after the session, the Slovene Presidency stresses that, in its work and within its competence, it has advocated and called for the full observance of constitutionality and law by the state organs and that it has paid particular attention to safeguarding the freedoms and rights of citizens. This is the Presidency's standing commitment.

However, in line with its constitutional role and competence, the Presidency monitors and assesses such developments in general, but neither can nor is allowed to directly interfere in the work of relevant judicial and administrative organs in specific cases, as this would be contrary to our legal principles. In the case of Borstner, Jansa, and Tasic, the relevant organs took measures that in their assessment were appropriate and that came under their competence without informing the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia either before the arrests or after the other steps they took. Following Janez Jansa's arrest, the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia and the Council for the Protection of the Constitutional System, asked for and were given detailed information from the Slovene internal affairs organs about the actions they took in this particular case. The council examined all the facts and decided that no irregularity was present in the work of the internal affairs organs, the statement says.

On the other hand, the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia notes that in this particular case the public was not fully informed about various aspects of the case and that, in view of possible differing political implications and manipulations, the citizens, that is, the public, are justified to demand that the Constitution and law be consistently respected and that the competent organs should acquaint the public with all relevant facts on the case. The Presidency agrees with these demands, which can in no way be interpreted as pressures on the work of competent organs. The Presidency also approved of the standpoints adopted by the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium and the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference.

In the Presidency's view, in this specific case the most concern is caused by the fact that the Slovene public is alarmed; that the feeling of distrust in the institutions of the political system is growing; and that the recent events distract the attention of the working people and citizens, and even of the state organs and other organizations and institutions of sociopolitical life in the SR of Slovenia, from revitalizing the economy and fulfilling other important tasks.

The Presidency of the SR of Slovenia has therefore decided to inform the SFRY Presidency about its conclusions and assessments and to recommend that the SFRY Presidency, in light of its constitutional powers

and in its capacity as the highest organ in leading and commanding the SFRY Armed Forces, do its utmost to ensure that the military court conducts the proceedings in line with the law, that the case is completed as soon as possible, that the public is informed promptly and fully about the results of the investigation, and that those under suspicion are given all legal rights in defending themselves, the statement from the session of the Slovene Presidency stresses.

Human Rights Group Submits Appeal

LD0806215588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Jun (TANJUG)—"We are expressing our concern over the silence and formal statements that say virtually nothing about the detention of Janez Jansa, David Tasic, and Ivan Borstner," says the message by the Committee for Human Rights that the representatives of the Committee today forwarded to Janez Stanovnik, president of the Slovene SR Presidency, and to Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium.

This written message, among other things, also appeals to both presidents, in keeping with their powers, "to do everything for a democratic and civilized resolution of this case and to inform the public of it in good time."

POLITIKA Criticizes Protests

LD0906084689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1948 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG)—The pressure on judiciary and investigative organs has recently reached a climax. There appear to be more and more people who, seeking protection for Janez Jansa and those of his ilk, are flaunting big words about "protection of human rights and freedoms," says POLITIKA in its 9 June issue. The article notes that the insinuation about who poses a threat to these rights is virtually unconcealed.

The professional "protectors of democracy," who are more interested in being in the public eye than in being protectors, crop up on every occasion. This is especially true where and when they feel that their protest will be richer for a new "democratic aura," says POLITIKA. In the desire for suspension of the jurisdiction of legitimate organs, they do not seem to be choosing their means. The expression of public doubt about every step, which has the aim of protecting constitutionality and legality, constitutes the first step in upsetting the public.

The article stresses that at this moment it is obviously a good thing to "stop the ball" and leave the work to the organs who are professionally qualified and competent to deal with it. We are a legal state and equality before law is a condition for that. The fact that Janez Jansa is a candidate for the office of president of the Republican Conference of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation does not make him untouchable. Those who so vocally urge constitutionality and legality should know that very well.

Democracy is not "doubting everything that exists," nor is it the already discernible nihilistic and destructive orientation. The case of Jansa and those of his ilk shows how a legitimate step to protect legality can be abused and how the speculations about a military coup have been brought to the most absurd conclusions. Surely one cannot calmly put a sign of equality between the degree of aggressiveness toward the organs for the protection of the constitutional system and the process of democratization, concludes the commentator in POLITIKA's issue of tomorrow.

Milovan Djilas Makes Public Speech in Maribor

AU0806114788 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 3 Jun 88 p 20

[D.K. report: "Djilas Makes a Public Speech in Maribor"]

[Text] Maribor, 2 May—Milovan Djilas, one of the most famous Yugoslav dissidents, made his first public speech since 1954 in front of a large crowd of people at the Maribor student campus. Together with Dr Kosta Cavoski, Djilas prepared a lecture on the causes of party monism in our country. According to Djilas, everything that happened in Yugoslavia after World War II was inevitable. The party held all the power in its hands, while other political groups were destroyed or decimated. Kosta Cavoski, on the other hand, tried to prove that, at that time, the party monism already had real alternatives.

[Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 4-5 June on page 6 carries the above report, attributing it to DELO]

CC Presidium Assesses LCY Conference

AU0706192088 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] The operative program on implementing the stands of the first LCY Conference will be established at a Central Committee session scheduled for 27 June. This was decided by the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At its next session, the Presidium will prepare a draft of this program.

It appears that the most difficult thing will be to establish the priority among the many tasks set and adopted in the stands, because many essential issues, without which there can be no reform of the economic and political system and the renewal in the LC status, accumulated in the most recent period.

The operative elaboration of the stands in the Central Committee implies the simultaneous setting of tasks in all LC organs and organizations. What is left, as was

stated, will not be exhausted by the LCY Central Committee session because it will be necessary to establish a wider general orientation and concrete results for the entire LCY.

Although the aim of today's session was not to assess the work of the LCY Conference held 7 days ago, some impressions were difficult to avoid. It was a unanimous view that this highest party gathering between the two congresses confirmed the orientation of the 13th LCY Congress and expressed a uniform need for deep changes in the economic and political system, and in the work of the LC.

In this respect, in the next period it will be necessary to introduce significant changes in the method of the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. This will also be discussed at the next Central Committee session where a report on the work of this sociopolitical committee in the past year will be examined.

LCY Conference Debates Proposed Stances

AU0806122788 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jun 88 p 2

[Unattributed report on the debate on the proposed "stances" at the second plenary session of the LCY Conference in Belgrade on 31 May: "The Statutes Provide Even for an Extraordinary Congress"]

[Text] As was expected, the debate that opened was, for our congresses and conferences, unusually long, with dozens of delegates making proposals on amendments to and on the text of the stances.

Petar Radakovic, the first delegate to take part in the debate, first expressed surprise that there had been applause for a 37-page document, and he also warned that the deadline for performing reformist moves, which is the end of the year, is a long way off. He suggested that it be moved to September. In order to express his discontent, Radakovic finally paraphrased a sentence by Njegos [Petar Petrovic Njegos, Montenegrin writer] which he thinks applies to these hard times: "After a long winter, and let that winter be our crisis, when sheep go out to pasture and the weakest sheep dies, even the bell-ringer will be blamed."

Bozidar Zivkovic insisted that the stances should express more clearly that nationalization should be carried out, that is, that all wealth acquired in a dishonest way should be taken away, that the surplus of apartments should be redistributed, particularly because of officials who have two or three apartments each, that the number of official cars should be reduced and all that returned to the economy, that the judiciary should be separated from politics and from communal organs, that republics, provinces, and federal organs should appoint judges and that the judges should be answerable only to them....

Authorizations, Rights, and Usurpations [subhead]

Zivkovic also thinks that one should abolish the Council of the Federation, because its existence is unjustifiable. It is, he said, a purely formal organization, even if the people in question have great authority and standing. However, they meet very rarely and fail to make any outstanding contribution.

These conclusions will be politically valid and ideologically legitimate if they express the delegates' demands and desires and the expectations of the LC members and workers class, and if they contribute to the further development of the socialist self-managing relations, because that is the basic principle and criterion, Milos Aleksic said.

According to him, it is justifiable that society's economic problems are much talked about here, because they are the biggest problems: the efficiency of economic operations and productivity, the efficient use of social property.... This is one of the most important problems of world socialism and our socialism. But the extent to which this efficiency influences the further development of socialism and socialist relations is another key question. For that reason it seems to me that the note of that economism [ekonomizam], of technological-economic contents is somehow overemphasized in the stances. One should lay stress on the other contents as well, because technological-economic circles acquire huge authority with this document, and rightfully. However, in practice this authority can easily turn into a technocratic usurpation of these rights. I therefore suggest that something be said about self-management and self-managing organs in the organizations of associated labor, because there is not a single sentence about that.

In connection with the stance in the proposed text saying that every person has the right to freely express his thoughts, strivings, and interests, including conclusions, Milos Aleksic said that realization of political interests implies political organization too. Does this also mean the implementation of the right to organize and to other parties?

Aleksic warns that one should also bear in mind the consequences of a market economy which, according to him, are huge. What happens with surplus income when we know that under the condition of market economic operations it can create huge social differences? I think that one should dissociate oneself from possible negative consequences and direct the LC toward preventing them, Aleksic said.

What Are "Statutory Possibilities"? [subhead]

After chairman Bosko Krunic warned that one should comply with the Rules of Procedure and propose amendments, Ratomir Vico took the floor. He said that it is good that the urgency of the work is emphasized in the stances and that no deadline has been set, although certain number of delegates suggested the end of the year as a deadline.

On the occasion of the sentence in the text on the Central Committee's obligation to thoroughly examine by the end of the year the way indispensable changes are implemented in the economic and political system, Ratomir Vico said the following:

"If the LC asserts that the results are unsatisfactory, then it is obliged to establish its own political responsibility and the responsibility of the central and provincial LC committees, and to energetically and resolutely use all statutory provisions and obligations to consistently implement LC policy in connection with all questions. Now I would like an answer to the following question: Does one consider that the statutory provisions provide for the possibility of convening an extraordinary congress, since a considerable number of delegates in the third group in particular, but also in the two other ones, proposed exactly that an extraordinary congress be convened.

Chairman Krunic replied to this by saying that the statutory provisions provide for an extraordinary congress if one is requested by a republican congress or a provincial conference, and that they provide for the dissolution of the Presidium, the election of a new Presidium, and new members of the Central Committee. In brief, it is clear what the Central Committee can do according to the Statute. The next speaker, Dusan Popovski, suggested that the stances facilitate the initiation of the work on and the adoption of the new SFRY Constitution, while Ljubomir Stevanovic advocated a clearer setting of proportions of income distribution in the economy.

Drasko Milicevic criticized the size of the document and the excessive us of the terms "must" and "should," words we are all tired of. The stances should be made shorter and should contain more precise tasks, especially if one takes into account the fact that this document is very repetitious and that it contains passages taken out of the Statute and congress documents. If the size of the document is not drastically cut down and significantly improved, than it will resemble the documents of the congresses held in the last 15 years. This will probably be the case in the next 10 years.

Dragoljub Bajic demanded that agriculture be provided with equal business conditions and that taxes imposed on agriculture do not exceed what it can objectively afford to pay. If this is done, Bajic said, agriculture will be able to repay this in many new tonnes of food products. If this is not done, there will be less food than we have today.

What Happened With Strikes [subhead]

Danilo Vuksanovic said that the stances should enable the members to assess the Central Committee, rather that having it do so itself, particularly if it was found that the results of an action are not satisfactory. Slavko Radovic said that the LC should adopt a clear and uniform stand toward increasing the number of work stoppages and conflict situations in this document. If we think that work stoppages and conflict situations do not represent a danger for this country and this system, then there is no need for this stance, Radovic said.

Nikola Mirkov criticized the fact that within the stances there were more simple statements than proposals and clear conclusions, that some answers provided in the discussion were ignored, and that some issues were skillfully formulated so that we can achieve unity on the paper and "end this conference with applause, but then continue to read them and interpret them as it suits us." Prejudices expressed by several delegates and quarrelling among them led Mirkov to demand that the Stance on relations between the majority and the minority be formulated better and in a clearer way. At the end, "on behalf of the minority which will, according to Marxist dialectic, one day become the majority, I repeat the demands of the grass roots—so that I can return with clear conscious—that if results are not achieved, we should call an extraordinary congress despite the fact that I agree that it will not produce results if we do not want them. We will not increase mistrust and defeatism with this sentence, Mirkov said.

Saying that one should praise the efforts of the working group that "synthesized the 3-day discussion well," Nikola Jovanovic suggested that the word "resolutely" be dropped from the sentence at the beginning of the stances "in which we say that the LC Conference should accept and support the demands of the members and the LC organizations that the LCY, in accordance with its program and the 13th LCY congress, that it should resolutely stimulate the process...." Jovanovic also proposed that the sentence "LCY Central Committee and the republican and provincial LC leaderships must thoroughly review their responsibility," should be made to read "...they must immediately establish the degree of their responsibility for the slow implementation of the resolutions of the 13th congress."

Remarking that before the conference the proposed stances mentioned the word "moral" five times, and at the end of the conference only three times—despite the fact that many delegates spoke about the morality of the LC members and even about moral renewal—Darinka Djurasevic inquired as to why the word "moral" was gradually being lost. "If morality is not needed but is assumed, than I withdraw my question."

Why Is Moral Being Lost? [subhead]

Djurdjica Bokan suggested that in addition to obliging the LCY Central Committee and the republican and provincial committees to establish the method of recording and checking the LCY officials' property through a special resolution, the Stance on this matter should say that the data will be made public if the public and the membership demand it.

Ranko Visekrunic stressed the need to place "greater emphasis on the LC class-social structure," because, as he said, the stances were not specific on that. In order to "reaffirm the revolutionary spirit of the workers class," Visekrunic asked that the stances state that the "LC will enhance new revolutionary actions and increase energy and knowledge through the new creative potential of the workers and through young people and workers from material production in particular."

Bosa Nenadic thought that the stances' "endorsement of the members' demands for a new method of regulating the role of the state in the economic sphere" should be extended to read "in order to remove the unnecessary administration and data recording that hinder work and business productivity." Nenadic made several more proposals as to how the formulation of other points in the document should be improved. She said that point 18, "which refers to the relations in the federation in which people rightly insist on the equality and unity of our peoples and nationalities," must not omit "and other subjects of the federation—working people and citizens of Yugoslavia."

Supporting the proposal that the stances should be shorter, simpler, and more understandable to "average LC members," Resad Zutic suggested a separate stance on how to "more resolutely ease the burden of taxes on the economy." He proposed that proportional taxation be introduced and the maximum percentage of tax liability set.

One Thing Said, Another Done [subhead]

Stressing that he did not have enough time to carefully go through the expanded text of the document, Marko Orlandic said that regardless of the stances "the LC and the Presidium will be obliged to urgently draw conclusions and learn lessons from the spirit and atmosphere that dominated the 3-day conference at the Sava Center, and that reflected the mood in the LC and society as a whole. They will be obliged to contribute by personal example to the democratic and cadre changes as a guarantee that this time action will not stop at appeals, resolutions, and stands. He said that by June, the LC should draw adequate conclusions and establish a program of activities on the realization of the reforms and conference stances.

Vladimir Bizjak expressed concern that "we will have difficulty in realizing this program by the end of the year if there is a significant fall in real personal incomes." Predrag Zivanovic said that he could not personally accept these stances for a single reason: "We spoke about one thing for the past 3 days, and now we are accepting something different." He also said that if the delegates do not honorably return to their base organizations, as they came to the conference, the stances should include a stand on convening an extraordinary congress.

Stefan Korosec conveyed to the delegates the efforts made by the Commission for stances on guiding the talks on how to find a way out of the crisis. Replying to a remark made by Milos Aleksic that the text did not contain the term socialist self-management, Korosec said that he had examined the text and that self-management was mentioned on every one of the first five pages, and later. Korosec's acceptance of Dusan Popovski's proposal that the word "and" should be added to point 2 was followed by laughter. As regards delegate Stafanovic's proposal that an amendment be made to the text of the stances on the distribution of income, or at least that this text be made more emphatic, Korosec said that the "commission was of the view that only a real increase in social product and income could mean a possible increase in distribution. We must make a transition to this stage of expanding our production. This is the only realistic situation in which redistribution can be carried out." Nevertheless, the commission agreed to add the new sentence that "stances on relieving the burden on the economy should be implemented consistently." However, the commission is of the opinion that one should not include some proportions on distribution in the text of the stances.

In reply to some delegates' remarks that the stances deal insufficiently with problems in agriculture, Korosec recalled that the conclusions of the Eighth LCY Central Committee session were devoted to this branch of the economy and that the next session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium will discuss the implementation of those conclusions, so that any additional amendments would really be unnecessary.

The suggestion that the LCY Central Committee should build up a unified ideopolitical attitude toward work stoppages was accepted, as well as the one that one should not accept the proposal that the new law on limiting personal incomes should not be implemented linearly, because, after all, this is not something to be done by the LC, Korosec said. This initiative should be passed on the FEC and the SFRY Assembly.

Unified Support for the Market [subhead]

Bosa Nenadic's proposal that the frequently expressed demand by the public to reexamine regulations according to which officials are granted privileges should be included into the stances was accepted. The same delegate's suggestion that the indispensable fact that working people should be independent in electing management organs should be written down in the stances was also accepted.

Korosec considered it necessary to point out at the end that, although he had worked in many commissions for the preparation of conclusions, never before had there been such a unity "about market orientation under the conditions of social ownership and self-management." One of the strong messages of this conference is a unified

support for the orientation toward the reform of the economic system and of our development strategy, Stefan Korosec, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said.

Vidoje Zarkovic spoke on behalf of the working group that made decisions on whether delegates' remarks and proposals should be accepted or not. He said that the deadline of the end of November has been agreed upon for concluding the important work on constitutional amendments that were initiated by the SFRY Presidency. The work on the reform of the political system had been postponed for too long and carried out too slowly, so it must be speeded up and organized in a more dynamic way. He suggested that the complete constitutional reform should be carried out by 29 November and that the proposed amendments should include "everything we can agree that should be done within this stage of constitutional changes." One will afterwards calmly continue to examine all questions that have been initiated during the public debate and about which there are still different views. A new constitution is to be worked on later, and it should be shorter, as Dusan Popovski suggested, Zarkovic said. However, the time when the constitutional and legal procedure of preparing the new constitution will begin "will be established by corresponding organs set by the Constitution, and not by us, Zarkovic said. Zarkovic also explained why some other delegates' remarks have been accepted or rejected, and then he added the following:

"The most important attention should be devoted to reforms in the economic and political system and to changes in the method and content of LC work, because these are essential prerequisites for finding a way out of the crisis. Therefore, now we should not turn our attention to ideas on an extraordinary congress and to exhaust our strength on this, but we should implement the stances."

Concluding the debate, Bosko Krunic put the draft of the stances to the vote, suggesting that the Commission for stances should coordinate accepted amendments. One delegate voted against and four abstained, which made Krunic remark that there can be no abstaining in the LC, that is, that people can abstain from voting, but only if they explain why they are doing so. Nevertheless, everybody agreed that this could be written down in the minutes, and the stances of the First LCY Conference "On the Strengthening of the Leading Ideopolitical Role, Unity, and Responsibility of the LC for Finding a Way Out of the Socioeconomic Crisis" were adopted with applause.

Milosavljevic on Foreign Currency Market

LD0806231488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 8 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav foreign currency market, which was set up on May 30, is operating well, Yugoslav Vice-President Milos Milosavljevic said in Belgrade today.

Milosavljevic said at today's session of the Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber that the total turnover on the market from its opening until June 7 had amounted to 241 million dollars.

At the same time, the national bank's foreign currency reserves had been increased by 56 million dollars, while in the past five months some 300 million worth of foreign currency had been exchanged—double the figure for the same period last year.

Commenting on opinions that the Yugoslav foreign currency market would function only while financial aid was coming in from abroad, Milosavljevic said that its permament operation depended primarily on the implementation of the government's new economic measures and the reform of the economic system.

The government's economic measures, which came into effect on May 28, are based on a liberalization of prices, the foreign currency market and imports. Their aim is bringing the rate of inflation down from the present 149 per cent to 95 per cent by the end of the year, opening up the market to competition and cutting down all kinds of consumption.

The measures should also boost production and exports and stabilize the market, in order for the country to overcome its almost one decade-long crisis as quickly as possible.

Milosavljevic also said that new interventional imports of goods would be necessary. He said that the state would vigorously suppress any attempt by producers to set up market monopolies.

LCY Commission Views European Integration

LD0206213488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1526 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 2 (TANJUG)—The dynamic changes in West Europe and especially the integration processes and the new situation expected in 1992 in Western Europe when the E.C. grows into an economic union are placing major tasks before Yugoslavia, it was stated today at a session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Commission for International Cooperation.

The tasks before us, it was stated, are linked to investigating those important processes and taking timely and adequate measures having in mind Yugoslavia's economic and other interests.

It was stressed that all socio-political organizations in Yugoslavia must develop comprehensive cooperation, exchange views and experiences concerning all vital issues of economic life with the leftist parties of West Europe.

Particular attention must be devoted to peace and disarmament, the struggle to permanently transcend bloc confrontations and engage Europe's progressive forces on the problems of developing countries.

Zagreb Army Commander Comments on Conference

AU0306161988 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Colonel General Martin Spegelj, commander of the Zagreb Army Region, spoke to the officers and civilians serving in the Zagreb garrison of the Yugoslav People's Army on the stances and messages of the first LCY Conference that ended recently.

The chief message of the conference is that action should begin at once, starting from the basic party organizations up to the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Col Gen Martin Spegelj also mentioned various political tendencies that could be felt in the discussion, but he felt that the main course of the conference nevertheless showed primarily that efforts are being made to find a way out of the crisis and to strengthen Yugoslavia.

The LCY Conference delegates unanimously supported the indivisibility of the defense of Yugoslavia and denounced attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army, Col Gen Martin Spegelj, commander of the Zagreb Army Region, said.

TU Leadership Urges Constitutional Changes

LD0306092088 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 2 (TANJUG)—The leadership of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia today supported the constitutional changes, but underscored that the gravity of the country's economic and political (?crisis) demanded more radical changes than those provided by the amendments.

Summing up the public debate on the draft of the constitutional amendments, the trade unions leadership urged that the Federal Assembly elect the Yugoslav Presidency by secret ballot, that the presidencies of the republics and provinces be abolished and that a chamber of associated labor be established within the Federal Assembly in addition to the federal chamber of republics and provinces.

An alternative proposal, respecting the minorities' views, on not introducing a chamber of associated labor but ensuring the workers' greater influence by increasing the number of their representatives in the Federal Assembly will be submitted to the leadership of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia [SSRNJ].

The SSRNJ is the largest socio-political organization in the country and the organizer of the public debate on constitutional changes.

A minority of the Yugoslav union members urged that the country's Constitution anticipate the workers' right to strike and enable the trade union to organize the strike itself on certain conditions. The majority, however, believe that strikes are not a constitutional category and that the change of the existing constitutional solutions should not be demanded.

The Yugoslav union leadership today elected Marjan Orozen, representative of the Republic of Slovenia, as president of the trade unions. Orozen emphasized that the only changes acceptable were those improving the conditions of work and life and opening possibilities for full employment and social security for all, especially for the youth.

Croatian Trade Union Body Seeks Dismissal

LD3105230488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, May 31 (TANJUG)—The Confederation of Trade Unions of Croatia today decided to start the process of establishing the responsibility and dismissal of Yugoslav Public Accounting Service (SDK) General Director and President of the Federal Ministry for Labor and Employment through the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia.

The Croatian trade unions also called for the responsibility of several Finance Ministry officials for "bureaucratically" preventing the payment of earnings to enterprises until accompanying acts to the recently adopted law on limiting wages are drawn up.

Under the law, a number of enterprises will have to lower workers' wages up to 40 percent.

The law was adopted at a time when Yugoslavia is struggling under an around 150-percent inflation and 20 billion dollar foreign debt, and after it entered into a stand-by arrangement with the IMF on reprogramming part of the debt.

The Croatian trade unions did not bring to question the necessity of implementing the law on limiting wages, but considers that the rules and instructions for implementing it [words indistinct] that they will have a de-stimulative effect on workers in export branches and in enterprises which behaved thriftily in the distribution of earnings so far.

The trade unions therefore (?urged) that changes of the rules and instructions be started urgently.

The Croatian trade unions also asked for an urgent implementation of social programs to ease the consequences of economic policy measures on living standards.

Last week alone several thousand workers in several parts of Yugoslavia went on strike affected by the latest restrictive measures of the Federal Government.

Vojvodina SAWP Assesses Constitutional Plans

AU0306203588 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] The assessments by the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina on the course of the constitutional changes discussions so far show unequivocally that essential differences remain between the province and the republic on the substance of these changes. Nikola Bulatovic reports from Novi Sad:

The SAWP Provincial Conference believes that proposals by the Serbian Assembly that are not contained in either the SFRY Presidium proposal or the draft amendments to the Federal Constitution, but were made subsequently, cannot be accepted, or rather that they have not been accepted in the public discussion over 5 months. The reason is that it is felt that consent to these proposals would mean an essential change in the constitutional position of the province. Judging by the content of the opening speech by Vera Banic-Saric, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference, and judging by the discussion today, Vojvodina maintains the position that the fundamental provisions of the Constitutions of 1974 must not be changed and by this very fact alone the present constitutional rights of the provinces as constituent parts of the Federation cannot be reduced. Attempts are being made to reduce them, and they have been ascribed chiefly to some public information media and to gatherings under a false scientific cloak. Their goal is that the socialist autonomous provinces should have no constitutions of their own, that they should not participate on an equal footing in the changes of the federal and republican constitutions, that they should not be equally represented in the organs of the federation, and that the content of the fundamental principles of the SFRY Constitution should change.

The question of why the proposals that have been rejected are persistently being repeated is followed by the answer that the proposals are directed against the constitutional principle that the working people and citizens should realize their sovereign rights in the provinces, and that they should realize them in the SR of Serbia when it is in common interest and stipulated by the constitution of the republic, or in the federation when it is so envisaged by the SFRY Constitution.

The proposals of this kind not only seek to reduce the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of the provinces for their own development and for the development of the republic and the country, but are also opposed to the positions of the LCY Central Committee, it was said at the session of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina today. It is really not difficult to draw the conclusion about essential disagreements with the proposals of the Constitutional Commission and the Assembly of the SR of Serbia.

Youth Federation Fails To Achieve Quorum

LD2605161388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 26 May 88

[Summary] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation conference today failed to approve a decision on the method and order of electing the president and secretary of the youth organization's Presidium because there was no quorum. This is the second consecutive session that has failed to attract a sufficient number of delegates. The next session is planned for 6 June.

Serbian Youth Body Demands Editor's Removal

AU2705190388 Belgrade Domestic Service on Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] Because of some serious mistakes in the editorial policy of the newspaper KNJIZEVNA REC, the Presidium of the Serbian Youth Republican Conference decided at its session today to demand that the newspaper's publisher, the Literary Youth of Serbia, make changes on the editorial board and on the publishing council of KNJIZEVNA REC, and that it replace the present chief and responsible editor, Nikola Vujicic.

The Presidium of the Youth of Serbia (?stands by the assessment) that the poem "Full Emptiness," published on the eve of the May Day holidays on the front page of KNJIZEVNA REC is colored with anti-Titoist intentions and that it is far removed from art and good taste.

Workers Protest Applying Government Measures

Mostar Textile Workers Strike

LD0306190588 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1502 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Mostar, Yugoslavia, June 3 (TANJUG)—Some 2,000 textile workers, women for the most part, stopped their machines in the Djuro Szalai cotton industry in the town of Mostar, central Yugoslavia, last night in protest against having their already low wages in May lowered by 14.2 percent.

The factory management told the workers that this cut was an unavoidable consequence of their applying the government's new measures aimed at making earnings fit the productivity of labour.

Two months ago, this factory's workers were on strike for two weeks also by reason of their low earnings.

Some Strikers Return to Work

LD0306191188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Mostar, 3 Jun (TANJUG)—Having decided at an extraordinary workers' meeting to send the FEC and the Executive Council of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly a letter warning of the severe consequences of applying

the law on the restriction of personal incomes will have on their living standard and the ability of their families to make ends meet, half of the total of about 2,000 workers at the Djuro Salaj cotton factory in Mostar returned to work this afternoon and restarted production. Other workers—the whole of the yarn manufacturing basic organization of associated labor and some of the workers in the weaving section—remain on strike, however. They do not accept that their personal incomes for May should be reduced by 15 percent, in other words that they be reduced from an average of 250,000 dinars to 210,000.

At the extraordinary meeting, the workers also accepted a promise by the specialist and sociopolitical leadership that all possibilities permissible within the law and other regulations for the regular payment of personal incomes, without their being reduced, would be examined.

Mostar Workers March

LD0606215088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Mostar, 4 Jun (TANJUG)—This morning, a group of 150 workers, mostly women, from the basic organizations of associated labor of the thread and textile factories of the Djuro Salaj cotton industry enterprise from Mostar expressed their dissatisfaction at the reduction in personal incomes for last month in a protest march through the town, following a 3-day strike in the factories.

The demonstrators from Yugoslavia's largest producer of cotton yarn then had talks in the municipal assembly with representatives of the municipal leadership and some of the work organization leaders. On this occasion, they expressed their dissatisfaction with the fact that the application of the intervention law on limiting the payments of personal incomes reflected in such a drastic way on the standard of living of textile industry workers, since a large number of the workers at Djuro Salaj are, even without this law, at the very limits of endurance in terms of their social existence. The workers of Djuro Salaj claim that their unsatisfactory business results and poor income are mostly caused by objective difficulties and the influence of systemic decisions and lack of clarity, which mean that they cannot accept that they alone should suffer the consequences. The average [monthly] personal income in Djuro Salaj this year amounts to 250,000 dinars.

At the protest meeting, the workers also expressed a lack of confidence in the work organization leaders, of whom many criticisms were made, including criticism for not allowing the protesters to take state and party flags and Tito's portrait for the march.

The protest meeting ended after the management of Djuro Salaj presented the latest calculations to the workers, which would enable, through an interim redistribution of wages in the spirit of the legal regulations, regular personal incomes to be paid to the workers; in other words, the workers would receive the part of their salaries that had been deducted (an average of 14.2 percent).

The municipal leadership promised to make it possible for many of the workers of Djuro Salaj with the lowest incomes to be immediately entitled to rent and heating subsidies. Other instruments of social policy for protecting the standards of living of the categories of workers most threatened will also be activated.

Bosnian Miners Walk to Belgrade

AU2405182388 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 24 May 88

[Text] About 400 miners from the Djurdjevik brown coal mine at Zivinice near Tuzla set off for Belgrade along the road via Zvornik this afternoon. Miners of the Djurdjevik mine are dissatisfied with the reduced value of their personal incomes for April. Djurdjevik miners set off for the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions in Belgrade on foot after they were not given the buses they had asked for.

Miners Hold Talks at Assembly

LD2505111488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1044 GMT 25 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG)—Over 300 miners from the Djurdjevik lignite coal mine near Tuzla arrived today at the SFRY Assembly to express dissatisfaction with the intervention law on limiting personal incomes. Before holding talks in the SFRY Assembly, the miners met Zvonimir Hrabar, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation.

The essence of their demands is that they be paid what they have earned, instead of a reduced wage calculated according to the latest regulations. This is why the miners are now in the 6th day of their strike.

Miners End 6-Day Strike

LD2605150388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 26 May

[Summary] Tuzla, 26 May (TANJUG)—The first-shift miners of the Djurdjevik mine returned to work after a 6-day strike. Just before this, a meeting was held to discuss the payment of April wages according to the amount of work done and not according to the intervention law. A decision was reached to set up a special committee that will analyze all demands and comments by the miners and propose urgent changes in the organization of work and management.

Ivangrad Transport Strike Ends

LD0206231888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Summary from poor reception] Ivangrad, 2 Jun (TANJUG)—Workers of the Ivangrad-Prevoz transport organization ended their strike at 1500 today after an expanded session of the basic LC organization at which the decision was made to ensure full April incomes for all workers.

Sanski Most Transport Strike Ends

LD0306223288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Sanski Most, 3 Jun (TANJUG)—This morning, drivers of the transport organization of associated labor decided to end the work stoppage they began 7 days ago. After several days, the talks on their demands and on the current production and financial situation of the collective finally bore fruit. The drivers accepted the present method of calculation and the value of the proposed remuneration point for the way April salaries are worked out.

CSSR's Strougal To Pay Visit in 'Mid-June'

LD0806223588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG)—At the invitation of FEC President Branko Mikulic, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal will pay an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia in mid-June.

Venezuelan President To Pay Official Visit

AU0806150688 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 8 Jun

[Text] Jaime Lusinchi, president of the Republic of Venezuela, will arrive for an official visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow. He will have talks with SFRY Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic and other personalities on furthering bilateral cooperation between two countries. This will be the first visit of a Venezuelan president to Yugoslavia and the first highest level meeting since President Tito visited Venezuela in 1976.

Apart from an exhaustive exchange of views on possibilities of further bilateral cooperation, the coming visit will be an occasion for talks about current international events, above all trends in Latin and Central America, development and debt problems, as well as the activity of nonaligned countries.

Information Secretary Meets Soviet Delegation

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[Text] Svetozar Durutovic, federal secretary for information, has received a delegation of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by Viktor Maltsev, Soviet ambassador to Yugoslavia.

The delegation is paying a visit to Yugoslavia on the occasion of negotiations on an agreement to be concluded on cooperation in the sphere of informational activities. Views were exchanged on current events in both countries, particularly on the significance of the further development and advance of cooperation in the informational sphere.